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ITALY TO CURB ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONISM

Bill Would Limit Legality to Type of Union None but Fascisti Could Accept

WORKERS WOULD LOSE GAINS OF 30 YEARS

Labor Court Decisions Always to Safeguard "Superior Interests of Production"

This article, the last of a series of three written for The Christian Science Monitor on present conditions in Italy, describes a proposed method of overcoming trade-union power and influence by limiting the legality of unions to Fascisti only.

III

ROME, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—The most interesting and at the same time the most hazardous reform undertaken by Fascism is embodied in the bill for determining the juridical status of trade and professional corporations or syndicates, and for regulating and avoiding strikes and lockouts in trade disputes. There are two main ideas underlying this bill: the replacement of a policy of class warfare by that of co-operation for the good of the country, and the replacement of the Socialist—or as the Fascists prefer to call him, the subversive or anti-national—by the national in this department of the country's life.

It has always been a wish of Signor Mussolini to see the creation of a great syndicalist state, and the Italian Prime Minister has spared no efforts to see that the Marxist doctrine of class warfare (lotta di classe) be replaced by what is called "lotta di capacità" or warfare of efficiency. In December, 1923, after 13 months of office, Benito Mussolini took the initiative of bringing together, under Government auspices, the two major organizations, representing the employers (the General Confederation of Italian Industries) and the workers (the Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions). This gave rise to the formation of a joint commission consisting of an equal number of representatives of both bodies to promote mutual collaboration.

Trade Union Monopoly

Since then these organizations have greatly strengthened their respective positions and can now speak with undisputed authority on behalf of the interests they represent. On Oct. 2, 1925, they mutually recognized each other as the only authorized representatives of employers and workers for the negotiation of collective trade agreements on wages and conditions of labor throughout Italy. This agreement gives the Fascist trade corporations—in which the workmen's union, the technical experts and the employers are each represented—a practical monopoly in the representation of workmen's interests, and is the natural application of one of the fundamental Fascist principles, namely, that individual interests must be subordinated to those of the state, and that only by discipline, hard work and co-operation can a general raising of the standard of life be rendered possible.

Before the Fascist revolution the workmen were combined in two great organizations, the General Confederation of Labor (Socialist) and the White Confederation of Workingmen (Catholic), which claimed in 1920 a membership of 2,000,000 and 1,000,000, respectively. The former union, although enjoying a predominant position, did not have a monopoly of working-class repre-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926

Solar Observatory Going to Brukkaros

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

THE Smithsonian Institution has announced upon receipt of advices from Dr. Charles G. Abbot, director of the astro-physical observatory, the selection of Brukkaros, southwest Africa, for the location of its solar observatory in the old hemisphere. It is to be erected and maintained with the aid of funds from the National Geographic Society.

The study has taken on increasing importance recently because for more than four years the heat given off by the sun has been below normal, due apparently to a fluctuation in the sun as a variable star.

JAPANESE TO GROW RUBBER ON MEXICAN GOVERNMENT GRANT

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 27 (AP) A strip of land 100 miles long and 40 miles wide has been granted by the Mexican Government to Col. R. A. Vasquez of the Mexican Army and a Japanese syndicate headed by Dr. K. O. Osawa of San Pedro, Calif.

The tract, containing about 2,000,000 acres, is declared by Roberto Farfan, who made the announcement, to be the largest land concession of the present Mexican Government. Farfan is a former government official and at present in business in Lower California where the tract is located.

Dr. Osawa and his associates have capitalized their interests at $2,000,000 to develop the concession, S. Farfan said. They will be interested chiefly in vegetable dyes and rubber.

Cambridge Varsity Eight Wins From Oxford in Thames Race

Defeats Dark Blue Over 4¼-Mile Course From Putney to Mortlake by Five Lengths in 19 Minutes and 29 Seconds

PUTNEY, England, March 27 (AP)—The Cambridge varsity crew, with a substitute rowing at No. 4, defeated their old rivals of Oxford University by five lengths today in one of the finest races seen on the Thames in years.

At the start there was little to choose between the two eights, although Oxford was slightly the favorite. It was a hard race, from the beginning at Putney over the 4¼-mile course to Mortlake, but when Cambridge flashed over the line, hardly a man in her boat seemed overworked, while several of the Oxford crew were all rowed out.

The official time was 19m. 29s., which is just a minute slower than the record established by Oxford in 1911.

Oxford won the toss for position, and chose the south side of the river. The Dark Blues led slightly for most of the first two miles, but did not seem to have much in reserve. Then Cambridge, although rowing a somewhat longer course around the big horseshoe bend at Hammersmith, took the lead and kept it to the end.

Great crowds took advantage of the beautiful sunshine weather to witness the race. Both banks of the river were lined and many were out in boats. The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, who is a Cambridge graduate, was among the notables present.

From the size of the crowds it was evident that the event had lost nothing as a popular drawing card. Out on the river pleasure boats were darting here and there, with dark blue and light blue decorations wafting in the breeze, seeking advantageous positions from which their occupants might view the contest.

In popular opinion the race was considered an even one, neither crew being exceptional. The Oxonians had more "beef" and brawn in their boat, but the Cambridge eight were better watermen.

Both crews had suffered from lack of experienced material and had been further weakened by the handicap of bad weather in the training season.

Oxford has won 40 of the varsity classics and Cambridge 37, the race in 1877 being a dead heat. Cambridge won an easy victory last year when the Oxford shell was swamped in rough water.

PANGALOS BELITTLES DEMIRDJIS CANDIDACY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 27—General Pangalos expresses his satisfaction that the republic is beginning to realize the futility of the accord concluded by the parties who have named Mr. Demirdjis as a presidential candidate The Administration organ declared that Mr. Demirdjis lacks the qualities required by a president and is represented as a Greek Hindenburg.

OPEN DIPLOMACY PLEA FOR PEACE URGED ON WORLD

Eliminate Fear, Vanity, Intrigues, Say Foreign Policy Association Speakers

At the root of war rest fear, vanity, secret treaties, and political machinations—eliminate these by letting the invigorating winds of open diplomacy and mutual understanding blow across the channels of international dealing, and the world will see a new era of stable peace and prosperity.

This in summary represents a measure of the significant contributions to the understanding of the origins of the World War which three eminent investigators of international politics made in addresses before the Boston Foreign Policy Association at their luncheon discussion at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

Robert L. Owen, former United States Senator from Oklahoma and author of the Senate resolution providing for an investigation into the causes of the war; John S. Ewart, leader of the bar in Ottawa, Ont., and author of "The Roots and Causes of War, 1914-1918"; and Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago, one of the outstanding lecturers at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, outlined in detail the incidents which seemed inevitably to precipitate the conflict of 1914, each emphasizing the labyrinth of covert treaties and alliances

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Lauds Woodrow Wilson

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ROBERT L. OWEN
Former Senator From Oklahoma

AMERICAN GENERAL SAILS TO SEE SHAH OF PERSIA CROWNED

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Gen. Harry A. Smith, assistant chief of staff of the United States Army, has sailed with Mrs. Smith on the Olympic for Cherbourg, on their way to Teheran, Persia, where, on April 25, General Smith will be the official representative of the United States at the coronation of the Shah of Persia.

After the ceremonies, General Smith will go to Geneva for the meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

CITIES OF NATION REJECT MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL PLEA FOR BEER AND WINE

Only Four Out of Approximately 200 American Municipalities Appealed to, Vote Support of Modification

RESOLUTION PAINTING VIVID PICTURE OF DRY LAW COLLAPSE IS BOOMERANG

Wet Move Is Met With Curt Replies or Renewed Pledges to Stand by Prohibition—Fails to Make Impression With Officials in Many Cities

A nation-wide appeal by the City Council of Milwaukee to American municipalities, asking them to join in petitioning Congress to legalize the sale of wine and beer, has failed. The appeal was contained in resolutions adopted Feb. 15 and sent to cities of 10,000 population and over.

Allowing sufficient time for the resolutions to reach their destinations and be acted upon, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR followed with a canvass through its correspondents and city officials, asking for a report on any action taken.

Although the preamble of the resolution painted a picture of an "era of lawbreaking, disrespect and defiance of authority without parallel in the civilized world," of "law-enforcing machinery rendered impotent" and a "threatening of the moral fiber of the individual," the Monitor's canvass showed that the officials of the average American city were not impressed.

Four Acted Favorably

Out of a list of more than 200 cities which received the resolutions, according to the Monitor's survey only four acted favorably. Nineteen others laid the appeal before their councils. These are awaiting action. But in the majority of cases city clerks or mayors report that there is little likelihood of adoption.

The other cities reported variously that the resolutions were "ignored," "thrown in the waste basket," "received and filed" or acknowledged with the suggestion that the sender's motives indicated a peculiar self-interest and not a desire to aid in the solution of a national problem that has become acute through failure to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

Others resented a local interference in a national question and sent curt replies. Duluth, Minn., through Bert N. Wheeler, City commissioner, wrote:

"If the Nation would become wet again, let's do it by repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, not by tampering with the law," adding that Duluth was dry before national prohibition and will be dry for a long time to come.

"Just another case of the wets trying to start something," was the comment of Charles C. Green, Mayor of Battle Creek, Mich.

Walter A. Scott, Mayor of Jackson City, Miss., said:

"Jackson City Council's reply to the Milwaukee City Council resolution was to promptly consign it to the waste basket. We do not put such trash on our minutes. You may tell the world Jackson and all Mississippi are for prohibition 100 per cent."

Evansville, Ind., with three large brewery plants, took no official cognizance of the resolution. H. J. Karges, president of the City Council declined to place it on record.

Texas Speaks Plainly

J. Austin Barnes, Mayor of Beaumont, Tex., said:

"Experience has shown that light wines and beer cannot be reinstated without destroying the virility of prohibition. It would mean the return of the saloons."

J. M. Jones Jr., president of the commission of the city of Birmingham, said:

"We are not interested in modifying or changing the Volstead Act, but we are interested in seeing the law enforced."

H. K. Stofer, city clerk of Marion, O., said:

"Marion's criminal docket shows that at present we have an average of four or five arrests each week for intoxication compared to pre-prohibition days when it was not uncommon for police records to show 35 and 40 arrests for this offense. Our records do not show that 'the Eighteenth Amendment has caused an outstanding resentment or created an era of law breaking' as you say in your resolution."

"Springfield, Ill., refuses to go contrary to the United States Constitution," said William Argabright, Mayor, adding, "We do not favor such resolutions by city governments."

H. G. Otis, city manager of Clarksburg, W. Va., reports:

"Strict enforcement of the law has made prohibition popular here. A recent straw vote shows opposition to any change in our dry laws."

A Word From Pittsfield

Lima, O., "A beer resolution may be acceptable to Milwaukee but as far as I am concerned the Lima City Council will pass no beer resolution." Earl C. Rohn, Mayor.

East Cleveland, O., "The City Commission read the resolution but it did not view it as an official communication," F. D. Green, clerk.

Butler, Pa.—"Butler stands four square for law and law enforcement. We believe from local observation that the prohibition act as embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment is the greatest asset of the people of the United States."—S. K. Twford, Clerk.

Kenosha, Wis.—"Kenosha has too many constructive things to consider. We have no time to spend on destructive legislation."—C. M. Osborn, City Manager.

Everett, Mass. "Not interested." City clerk.

Pittsfield, Mass. "It will not be submitted. We all know that Milwaukee was built on beer." James F. Woods, city clerk.

Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Sylvester

Who Paid the Bills? Wisconsin Dry Asks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis., March 27

WHO paid for the nation-wide circulation of copies of the resolution favoring beer and wines, adopted recently by the Milwaukee City Council? If the city treasury was drawn on, what legal right had the council to use the taxpayers' money?

These are two of the questions put to Charles S. Brand, city clerk, by Dr. J. F. Hartman, new superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Brand asks that the city clerk tell the people of Milwaukee who financed the circularization of copies of the resolution to mayors of all cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 and more and to all state governors and United States senators and representatives.

Goal of Adult Education Set

New Organization Moves to Aid Men and Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—Investigation of how public schools, libraries, university extension services and museum authorities of Cleveland, O., co-operate to promote adult education will be one of the first tasks of the American Association for Adult Education organized here at a conference of outstanding educational leaders from various parts of the United States.

Dr. James E. Russell, dean of the Teachers' College at Columbia University, New York City, was elected president. He is in Chicago. Dr. Leon J. Richardson, president of the National University Extension Association of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., who had served as chairman of the preliminary executive committee, was elected vice-president of the newly formed association.

Cleveland Survey

He said in an interview that the Cleveland survey will be perhaps the first public service to be rendered by the organization. Lessons to be learned in operation of the Cleveland plan will be passed on for the benefit of other cities, he said.

J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, Wis., president of the American Bankers' Association Educational Foundation, was elected to be the first treasurer. Miss Margaret Burton of the Executive Educational Division of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., was chosen temporary secretary.

An executive committee of 18 members was elected. It was agreed that individuals engaged in adult education "or any organization or institution so engaged whose educational work is not for profit may upon election by the executive board, become an active member of the association. Individuals, organizations and institutions interested in adult education, but not actively engaged in it, may become associate members upon invitation of the executive committee.

Funds for Operation

Frederick P. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation announced that the trustees had authorized him to say that a reasonable amount of money will be provided by the corporation for office organization, maintenance and experiment for the future. He said that their success depends upon increasing the membership and that the funds are to be given to operate with and not "to grow on."

A relationship with the World Association for Adult Education with headquarters in London, Eng., is to be worked out, it was announced. It was suggested that a representative may be sent from this association to the forthcoming conference of this international association in Denmark. Co-operating with this new organization will be the American Library Association, represented on the executive board, the National Educational Association, and University Extension Service.

A meeting of some members of the new board is to be held in New York

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Light Blue Crew, Winner of the Seventy-Eighth Annual English Intervarsity Rowing Contest

© Sport & General

WOODLOCK APPROVAL ENDS SENATE I. C. C. DEADLOCK

Confirmation of Appointment as Commissioner by Vote of 52 to 25 Surprises Friends and Opponents

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A year-old controversy has been removed from the Senate with the confirmation of Thomas F. Woodlock of New York as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. By a vote of 52 to 25—a majority that surprised even the appointee's friends—the selection was approved with a union of regulars of both parties. The roll was not made public.

Only a few weeks ago it appeared that confirmation of Mr. Woodlock was impossible, and Senate Republican leaders suggested that President Coolidge withdraw the nomination. Subsequent developments, however, eliminated many of the obstacles to confirmation and one after another of the senators opposed to the New York man swung over to his adherents.

These developments were the nomination of Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, which swung Southern opponents of Mr. Woodlock to his side, and the White House announcement that later appointments to the commission would represent the South, Southwest and Pennsylvania, thus removing opposition which had contended for sectional representation.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, were among those who then indorsed Mr. Woodlock.

Friends of the New York appointee were mainly silent during consideration of the nomination at the Senate's executive session yesterday, while the opposition was led by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, supported by Thomas

© Keystone

Thomas F. Woodlock

J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana; Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, and others.

The opposition was based on the contention that Mr. Woodlock was not a Democrat, and he was aligned with Wall Street.

LOWER LIGHT RATE PETITION IS DENIED

Harvard Electric Company's Figure of 18 Cents Stands

Petition of C. A. Pifer and other customers of the Harvard Electric Company for a reduction in rates was denied by the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities today. The present rate is 18 cents per kilowatt hour, and customers asked for a reduction to 14 cents per kilowatt hour.

However, in its decision, the commission says: "We are of the opinion that the criticism of the retarding effect of the high price of electricity on the growth of the company's business warrants serious consideration. If the kilowatt hour rate is to be reduced, the company must substitute for the loss in income, so long as business remains at its present volume, some additional charge. This could be effected by some expedient as the so-called service charge or area rate. Should the customers so desire, the company has signified its willingness to apply to this department for permission to adopt the above rate or such other combination of fixed charges and energy charge as will yield approximately the present return."

Home Training for Men Urged

Sharing Burden Advised at Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Co-operative kitchens, nurseries and laundries may be the answer to the problem of the woman who wants to have a career and a home at the same time, according to speakers at the First National Conference on House Management at Columbia University.

More than 150 representatives of home economics demonstration houses throughout the country are attending the conference and taking part in discussions on home training for men as well as women, labor-saving devices and ways to vary routine.

It is monotony, rather than manual effort, which women dislike in housework, according to some of the speakers, and Mrs. Frank Hildreth of the Society of Industrial Engineers, recommended "a row of handy books in the dining-room" to stimulate dinner-table conversation, or the phonograph wheeled into the dining-room for an hour of dancing between eating and dishwashing.

A community center in which co-operative agencies will be established to meet housekeeping problems was described by Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes of Smith College, and Miss Rena Roberts of Cornell University, told of the group of cottages in which students of household management will live for their four years of training in Ithaca.

The civic significance of the practice houses in which college students are being taught household management was stressed and 100 photographs were shown of model houses at eight universities and schools. It is intended to make the conference an annual affair.

Dominion of Canada Plans to Aid Old Age at an Annual Expenditure of $12,000,000

OTTAWA, March 27 (Special)—A scheme for old age pensions was brought before Parliament by Dr. J. H. King, acting Minister of Labor, and received favorable consideration from most of those who discussed the matter.

It proposes that the government should pay an amount, equal to one-half the amount provided by provincial legislations up to a maximum pension of $20 a month. To be eligible, the recipient must be a British subject who after 20 years' residence in Canada had attained the age of 70. In addition he must have resided for five years in the province where he makes his claim.

Dr. King explained that the Government had drafted its resolution after the recommendations of a special committee of Parliament. This committee had estimated that there would be about 98,840 persons eligible for the pension which, if all drew the maximum, would cost the country a little under $12,000,000 annually. Only one province, British Columbia, had as yet agreed to such a scheme and no province would be urged to it against its wishes. This legislation, said Dr. King, would be to the advantage of the people of Canada and render a service to a class of people whom they would always have with them and for whom, for humanitarian reasons, they must provide in some way.

REGISTRATION OPENS AT ARICA WITH PERUVIAN BOARD ABSENT

Terms of America's Plan to Mediate Dispute Differently Interpreted by Chile and Peru

ARICA, Chile, March 27 (AP)—Registration began this morning for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, with the Peruvians absent from the boards, and the Chileans and Americans acting. The registrations were started despite the fact that both Chile and Peru have agreed for the time being to forgo the holding of a plebiscite pending an attempt at direct settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the territory through the good offices of the United States.

The Peruvians' decision to absent themselves from the registration boards is understood to have been reached during the night in consequence of last night's difference of opinion between the Chileans and Americans regarding the terms on which the Chileans had accepted the good offices of the American Government. The Americans participated in the registrations in the absence of any order to the contrary from the plebiscitary commission.

Arica was quiet this morning, all the usual activities proceeding regularly and without the gathering of any crowds. The first voters were ready for registration the moment the boards opened, and the proceedings began without a hitch.

Documents Made Public

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (AP)—The Chilean Foreign Ministry has made public the documents connected with the offer of the good offices of the United States for a direct settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy. A memorandum delivered by William M. Collier, American Ambassador, to the Chilean Foreign Minister on Feb. 17 reads:

"I have received instructions from the Secretary of State to ask if the Chilean Government would be willing to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to reach a friendly accord on the existing differences with Peru over the Tacna and Arica provinces, it being understood that, while negotiations are going on for any settlement other than holding a plebiscite, the plebiscitary commission's authority and the general arrangements made for holding the plebiscite in accordance with the award of President Coolidge as arbitrator) will be maintained unaltered."

The reply handed to Mr. Collier in the form of a memorandum two days later reads:

"Your memorandum dated Feb. 17, inquiring if Chile would be willing to accept the good offices of the United States Government, looking toward friendly solution of the difficulties separating Chile and Peru:

"The Chilean Government declares that, in accordance with articles 11, 111 and 60 of the Hague conventions for friendly settlements of international conflicts, it would accept the good offices spontaneously offered by the United States Government, in the understanding that the steps which the same may originate will not paralyze, as expressed in the memorandum delivered by your excellency, the plebiscitary procedure established by the arbitral award; and that any accord reached will be subject to approval by the corresponding constitutional bodies."

Peru's Announcement

LIMA, Peru, March 27 (AP)—The Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made public the following note:

"First—The Peruvian Government has accepted the good offices offered by the American Government.

"Second—Said good offices have been offered and accepted without any condition whatsoever, except on the basis of declaring the plebiscitary functions suspended during the interim of a direct settlement.

"Third: During this lapse of time our (Peruvian) delegation will be maintained at Arica."

In well-informed quarters it is said that Manuel Freyre y Santander, Peruvian plebiscitary delegate, will be sent to Washington for the coming direct negotiations with Chile. President Leguia, conferred lengthily with the Foreign Minister on the international situation.

Wells, city clerk: "The resolution will probably not even be considered by the city council. Speaking personally I should say that Kansas City has no concern with what the Milwaukee council may do or desire in the matter. If there is any considerably sentiment officially or otherwise in Kansas City for Modification of the Volstead Act I have not learned of it."

The comment of Clarksburg is significant. Coming as they did upon the wave, or with the wave of newspaper straw votes, the Milwaukee resolutions were believed to be timed into step with that movement and perhaps it was felt that, with the large wet majority being shown in the straw votes, there would be a consequent falling into line on the part of municipal councils.

Cross Section Sentiment

That this has not been the case is shown by the Monitor's canvass. Its correspondents were instructed to ascertain from those in authority what the action had been without inviting comment pro or con. But comment flowed freely from city officials, voluntarily offered with their reports on their city's action, and in practically every case showed a sentiment for the preservation of the law as it stands and for more enforcement.

The canvass went into various phases of American activity including the heavily populated industrial centers, the sections largely devoted to agriculture and also into communities where the professions and general commercial business are well represented. It reflects, therefore, a cross section of sentiment in the United States among municipal officials.

Nor does the canvass include only the small cities. New York reports that it was not invited to pass on the resolution, and the same report comes from Philadelphia. St. Louis, before prohibition almost as famous for beer as Milwaukee, also reports being ignored.

Chicago's City Council judiciary committee has voted 9 to 4 to submit a similar resolution to the council on March 31. There are 31 important cities in the Monitor's canvass which report never having received the resolutions, or, if received, passed unnoticed. These include Rochester, Denver, Chattanooga, Seattle, Des Moines, Toledo, Salt Lake City, Camden, N. J., Lowell, Mass., Springfield, Mass.; Saginaw, Mich., Tacoma, Wash., Newark, N. J., and Reading, Pa.

Four Cities Favored It

The four cities which adopted the resolutions or ones similar are Baltimore, Quincy, Ill., Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y. Clevland adopted a wet resolution some time prior to action by Milwaukee. Holyoke, Mass., adopted a resolution favoring modification four years ago and in commenting on Milwaukee's action said that it "aroused little interest because of its tardiness."

San Francisco is reported to have framed a wet resolution but is withholding action on it. Boston brought the matter up in the City Council a long time before it was received from Milwaukee and a council committee subsequently reported "no legislation."

The 19 cities which, to date, have definitely acted on the resolution and voted it down, represent sections that are fundamentally wet as well as those that are fundamentally dry. The 19 on which action is being withheld or is pending have a similar geographic relationship.

It is in the 110, grouped under the heading "no action taken" in which there is found the greatest expression for preservation of the law as it stands. The prime reasons given, along with other comment, is that the question is not one for municipal action but is entirely up to Congress.

Following is the text of the Milwaukee resolutions which were adopted on Feb. 15:

"Whereas: The national prohibition act is—to the extent that it prohibits the manufacture of beer and wine—an unwarranted interference with the normal and lawful customs, habits, and manner of living of American citizens, and

"Whereas: This unwarranted interference has caused resentment and created an era of lawbreaking, disrespect, and defiance of all law, without parallel in the civilized world, and

"Whereas: It is daily more evident that the law enforcing machinery of the country—federal, state, and municipal—is unable to cope with the situation which is threatening the moral fiber of the individual American and the very foundation of the Republic, and,

"Whereas: The public welfare demands that this situation be remedied forthwith, to the end that this country may continue to prosper and continue its peaceful and orderly development, and,

Modification Asked

"Whereas: Recent developments have indicated that enlightened groups of our citizenship, including even those among the most ardent advocates of prohibition who, after a careful and thorough study of the effects of the national prohibition act, have reached the conclusion that the present day evil of the liquor traffic can only be remedied by immediate modification of the national prohibition act to permit the sale of beer and wine, and—

"Whereas, This community of law-abiding and patriotic American citizens is overwhelmingly in favor of the reasonable modification of the National Prohibition Act to the extent of legalizing beer and wine, so as to permit American citizens to resume their former and normal habits; and

"Whereas, The members of this common council are the accredited and duly elected representatives of the people of this community, and, therefore, logically entitled to speak for them; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee that we do earnestly and sincerely petition the Congress and the President of the United States to take cognizance of the appalling situation which now confronts this country by proceeding forthwith to amend the National Prohibition Act to make it possible for the people of this country to obtain wine and beer.

"And be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the city clerk to the President of the United States, to the clerk of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and to the city clerk of every city in this country with a population of more than 10,000;

"And be it further resolved, That this common council urges other organizations throughout the United States to take similar action, to the end that the sentiments of the majority of the citizens may be made known to the President and to the Congress."

Some of the Comment

Following comment taken from reports:

Little Rock, Ark.: "Resolution ignored. Consider Milwaukee's action absurd and foolish." H. A. Knowlton, City Clerk.

Newton, Mass.: "We considered the resolutions a joke."

Lincoln, Neb.: "Does not represent local sentiment and is not considered sound public policy." Frank C. Zehrung, Mayor.

Decatur, Ill., "Our council feels that the government is big enough to handle this matter," City Clerk.

Elgin, Ill., "I threw the letter in the waste basket," Howard L. Cook, City Clerk.

Lansing, Mich., "Lansing officials, regarding the resolution as propaganda, refused to notice it."

Detroit, Mich., the council sitting as a committee of the whole made no comment on the resolution. It was filed as not within their scope for consideration, or action.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The committee on legislation of the city commission stated "it is our opinion that city councils and commissions are entirely outside their sphere of authority and activity in endeavoring to change the Constitution of the United States."

Battle Creek, Mich.—"We do not broadcast resolutions of our city commission and see no reason why Milwaukee should do so."—Thomas H. Thorne, Clerk.

Richmond, Ind.—"We are not in sympathy with any such action and should regret if the propaganda of Milwaukee has any effect on the prohibition law.—L. A. Handley, Mayor.

Kansas City, Kan.—"The resolution went into the waste basket as representing what I think the city commissions would do with it. This is Milwaukee's affair not ours."—Howard Payne, City Clerk.

From Dry Des Moines

Fort Smith Ark.: "A majority of our people favor the Volstead act." Earl Henderson, City Clerk.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: "It is not within the jurisdiction to act on national legislation." Robert Clerk, City Clerk.

Phoenix, Ariz.: "I am against any weakening of the Volstead Act." Frank A. Jefferson, Mayor.

Pueblo, Colo.: "We have the law and it should be enforced. The sale of wines and beer is only a blind to sell other liquors and make enforcement harder." John K. Jackson, president city council.

Aurora, Ill. "Although we have no recollection of having received such a resolution, it is not likely that we would adopt it if it was received. We have representatives in Congress to pass on such matters." Charles H. Greene, Mayor.

Des Moines, Ia.: "If the Milwaukee City Council expects any sympathy from the Des Moines Council it is doomed to disappointment. There is not a wet among the membership." Alvin McGlothlin, city clerk.

Salt Lake City: "We have not been advised of any proposal from Milwaukee. To open the way to light wines and beer is to open the existing dry laws to general assaults for all kinds of liquor. I am opposed to meddling with existing laws until it is shown conclusively that they have failed." C. Clarence Neslen, Mayor.

What the Cities Did

Following is a summary of action taken by cities canvassed by The Christian Science Monitor:

Resolutions adopted: Quincy, Ill.; Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.

Awaiting action: Chicago; Minneapolis; Madison, Wis.; Lakewood, O.; Superior, Wis.; Omaha, Neb.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Danville, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Boise, Ida.; Racine, Wis.; Oak Park, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, O.; Cicero, Ill.; Wilmington, Del.; Trenton, N. J.; and Hoboken, N. J.

Voted against adoption: Dover, N. H., Stamford and Torrington, Conn.; Cambridge and Chicopee, Mass.; Beaumont, Tex.; Butler, Coatsville and Carrick, Pa.; San Diego and Pomona, Calif.; Pocatello, Ida.; Newport News, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Lansing; Flint, Mich., and Traverse City, Mich., and St. Joseph, Mo.

No action taken: Atlanta, Savannah and La Grange, Ga., Manchester, Concord and Nashua, N. H.; Hartford, Conn.; Providence, Newport, Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I.; Bangor, Lewiston and Portland, Me.; Lawrence, Haverhill, Pittsfield, Worcester, Taunton, Brockton, Everett, Medford, Newton, Somerville, Salem, Lynn and Boston, Mass.; East Cleveland, Newark, Lorraine, Portsmouth, Lima, Canton, Akron and Youngstown, O.; Little Rock and Fort Smith, Ark.; Kansas City, Kan.; Joplin and Kansas City, Mo.; Duluth and St. Paul, Minn.; Green Bay, Muskogee, LaCrosse and Kenosha, Wis.; Dubuque, Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Pueblo, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Ironwood, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit and Highland Park, Mich.; Springfield, Elgin, Evanston, Moline, Danville, Decatur and Rockport, Ill.; Wichita Falls, San Antonio and Houston, Tex.; Evansville, Richmond, Gary, Kokomo and South Bend, Ind.; Newport and Louisville, Ky.; Tampa, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Charleston, Clarksburg and Wheeling, W. Va.; Jackson, Miss.; Lincoln, Neb.; Vallejo, San Jose, Sacramento, Alameda, Fresno and Los Angeles, Calif.; Richmond and Petersburg, Va.; Portland, Ore.; Altoona, McKeesport, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jersey City, Elizabeth, Passaic, Paterson, Bayonne, Hoboken and New Brunswick, N. J.; Schenectady, Utica, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, Albany and New Rochelle, N. Y.; Cumberland, Md., and Butte, Mont.

Cities reporting not having received resolutions: New York, Rochester, Philadelphia, Denver, St. Louis, Chattanooga, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Saginaw, Mich., Lowell, Springfield and New Bedford, Mass., Danville, Peoria and Aurora, Ill., Hammond, Ind., Des Moines, Ia., Warren and Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Orange, East Orange, Newark, Camden, Perth Amboy, and West New York, N. J., Binghamton, N. Y., and Reading, Pa.

Report No Invitation

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27—New Orleans and other Louisiana cities report not having received invitation from Milwaukee to express stand on prohibition.

North Carolina Not Interested

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27 (Special Correspondence) — Milwaukee resolutions received no official notice in North Carolina and no likelihood that they will. In some instances city clerks sent copies to headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League to show the tactics employed by the wets. Temperance forces are paying no attention to this propaganda.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard-Yale debate, "Resolved: That Education is the Curse of the Modern Age," Harvard vs. Yale, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Illustrated lecture, "By Foot and Dog Sled From the Roof of the World to Civilization," by Capt. George Fred Tilton, Boston Art Club, 8:15.

Annual wrestling matches, Boston Square and Compass Club, 8.

Free public lecture on home-building and interior decorating by J. Murray Quinby, Professional School of Interior Decorating and Design, 420 Boylston Street, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"False Pretences," 8:15.
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.
Keith's Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:20.
Repertory—"Minick," 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Illustrated talk on "Trains and Trail Building in the White Mountains," by Charles Winthrop Blood, former president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston Public Library, 3:30.

Closing concert of season at Boston Square and Compass Club, Dora de Phillippe of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, 4.

Mass meeting, auspices of International Workers Aid and the Mothers League of New England, Paine Hall, 9 Appleton Street, 3.

Music

Symphony Hall — Brahms' German Requiem, 3:30.
Copley Theater—Taylor Godron and Rosamond Johnson, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

March meeting, Massachusetts Council of Women, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, luncheon, 12:30.

Public exhibition of prize drawings by Art Museum Home Study Class and paintings by students of Art Museum School, Exhibition Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., until April 3.

Water colors and wood block prints by Margaret Patterson, Guild of Boston Artists, continuous through April 13.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair; little change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	32	Memphis	36
Atlantic City	38	Montreal	20
Boston	35	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	48
Calgary	20	New York	32
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	33
Chicago	26	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	24	Portland, Me.	34
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	26	San Francisco	52
Galveston	50	St. Louis	28
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	20
Helena	22	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	48	Tampa	66
Kansas City	24	Washington	38
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:38 p. m.; Sunday, 10:54 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:33 p. m.

OPEN DIPLOMACY PLEA FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

which wove the European countries into opposition and aggression.

Democracy, Mr. Owen declared in substance, does not want war, and would not be led into it were it not for the secret conspiracies of a few leaders.

"The discussion of the causes of the war should not be diverted into stigmatizing individuals," he urged. "What the world needs is to remember that the spirit of militarism and imperialism led to the war by intrigues, through secret treaties and by secret diplomacy. If the diplomacy of Europe had been wide open, this war could not have happened, and the President of the United States in laying down the conditions of peace on the 14 points showed exceeding wisdom in declaring against secret diplomacy, and demanding open diplomacy. The peace of Europe requires not only a will to peace, but a will to open international intercourse, based on justice, common sense and truth.

"It is convenient to put the control of foreign affairs in an executive office where the records are kept and preserved and known, but it is dangerous to give control over foreign affairs to a foreign office without parliamentary supervision.

Defect in French System

"The structure of the French Government has this defect, and this is largely true of the British Foreign Office. The world has much to be thankful for. The militaristic dynasties have been overthrown, and 55 nations have now assembled in Geneva, pledged to international co-operation on the basis of justice. The United States is not only committed to these fundamental principles, but was responsible for the establishment of the system at Geneva.

"All of our statesmen have not yet found themselves willing to join the League because of the discovery of the secret agreements and selfish intrigues of Europe, and lack of good faith in dealing with the United States. The European statesmen should remember that on Nov. 4, 1918, they agreed on the 14 points, and then, immediately that the German people forced their leaders to surrender, the Allies betrayed these promises in a number of important particulars.

Helped in Some Ways

"Nevertheless, in the hands of Divine Providence they have been useful in promoting the doctrines of liberty and justice on earth, and in opening the world to a new era of international understanding, international peace, and international good will."

The former Senator appealed that the weakness and errors of past leaders were forgotten, and that attention be concentrated upon the future in which the doctrine of open diplomacy may make it impossible for ambition, fear, vanity or other folly of human leadership to dominate again the dealings of nation to nation.

Chauvinism and Militarism

"Chauvinism led necessarily to militarism," Mr. Owen said. "It established the theory of 'preparedness for war,' and nearly all the leaders of Europe advocated preparing for war to the extent of their taxing capacity. They thus engendered fear of each other and pride of conquest. The British leaders extended the British Empire to every part of the world. Other nations followed suit, and imperialism became the order of the day. The German leaders were slow in demanding their 'place in the sun,' but finally demanded it, and energetically began the building of a great navy, and excited a fear of leading British statesmen of a dangerous competitor on the sea and in commerce.

"Out of chauvinism, militarism, imperialism, out of the desire for commercial expansion, out of ambition, fear and vanity, grew the intrigues which led gradually to the planning and execution of the great war.

"Russia's 'historic mission,' according to their view, was the control of the Dardanelles and free access to the Mediterranean, a reasonable aspiration; also hegemony of the Balkan states, etc. The Russian statesmen had been defeated of this ambition as to the Dardanelles by the British Foreign Office and their allies, because Great Britain feared that Russia might be a dangerous competitor for the control of India, and the British statesmen were not willing to see Russian power expanded where the Suez Canal might be blocked. When the Russian statesmen determined that a World War was necessary to its 'historic mission,' they planned to bring it about.

Attempts at Rapprochement

"The German statesmen made numerous attempts at a friendly rapprochement with the Russian statesmen, but were always defeated by French influence. A deliberate part of the strategy of the Russian leaders, engineering the World War, was to make the German leaders responsible before the world of having launched the World War. It was not very difficult to do this, for in Germany there were a greater or less number of chauvinists who praised war as desirable, like Von Bernardi, and the enthusiam and pride of William II made him appear as 'rattling the sword' and as a 'knight in shining armor.'

"The fact is that the German people and the German Government and the German Kaiser had shown themselves attached to the doctrine of European peace for over 40 years. Many of the French leaders had never forgiven the German leaders for the humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Many of them were influenced deeply by the desire for revenge, but all this would have come to naught except for the intriguing of the Russian leaders, and what they were able to accomplish by secret diplomacy and the co-operation of a very small number of French and British leaders.

"It is perfectly obvious to all students of history that the French people and the English people and the Russian people and the German and Austrian people went into the war moved by a spirit of loyalty and patriotism. They had been misled by the use of their own money taken from them by taxes and used for propaganda through a subservient press subsidized to present the argument which the leaders thought effective to gain public support for the steps which they took.

"All the nations contributed in part to the war by the spirit of chauvinism, militarism, imperialism, but the responsible leaders of Germany did not will the war; did not begin it. They were the victims of the conspiracy of the Russian statesmen who with infinite craft wove a web of encirclement so clever that many of the statesmen of the their Allies had no conception of what the Russian intention was."

Responsibility on Serbia

Mr. Ewart contended that responsibility for the outbreak of the World War must be placed, first, on the "Serbian desire of disintegration of the Austrian Empire"; second, on Austria for the "delay in agreeing to mediation upon the basis of the Serbian reply," and third, "chiefly on Russia because of her interruption of the negotiations for settlement which might have resulted in the indefinite postponement of hostilities." He said that Germany considered a non-weakened Austria essential to the Nation's security and expansion, and, like the other European nations, entered the conflict deliberately for self-interest.

"The war," he declared, "was in reality at least 14 wars, engaged in for widely different purposes, and in a majority of cases at different periods of time, some of them being inevitable in the sense that the matter in difference could not be settled otherwise than by war, and others not inevitable."

Mr. Ewart suggested that the basic causes of the war were the mountain-high accumulation of soldiery and armament, the existence of the alliances, the irreconcilable interests of the members of these groups and the diverse interests of Serbia and Austria.

Germany's Responsibility

Representing the view that legally Germany was the aggressor in the war, Professor Schmitt contended that there was no state of war until Germany had launched declarations against Russia and France.

He said that the diplomatic situation of Aug. 1, 1914 though desperate was not hopeless, and that it was Germany's overt act which destroyed the last chance of a peaceful solution. He advanced the view further, that on the point of extreme military preparedness the initial responsibility also rested on Germany, since it first made conscription the basis of standing armies.

The luncheon of the Boston Foreign Policy Association marked the final discussion of the current series. Besides the speakers the guests included Denys P. Myers, corresponding secretary, World Peace Foundation; William L. Langer, professor of history, Clark University, Worcester; Sidney B. Fay, professor of history, Smith College; Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman Foreign Policy Association, Boston branch; Manley O. Hudson, presiding officer, Bemis professor of international law, Harvard Law School; Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell, chairman, activities committee, Women's City Club of Boston; Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history, Harvard University, and John H. Fahey, director International Chamber of Commerce and United States Chamber of Commerce.

SPAIN TO BUILD SHIPS

MADRID, March 27 (AP) — The Spanish Cabinet has approved the Government's naval program as to new ships. A new cruiser of the Principe Alfonso class, with a speed of 33 knots, will be constructed at Ferrol. Three destroyer flotilla leaders of the Churucca type, with a maximum speed of 36 knots, will be built at Cartagena.

?

(1) What does Harry Lauder call the secret of his humor?

(2) Does news make itself?

(3) What is the water you boil potatoes in good for?

(4) Are quality and quantity in music mutually exclusive?

(5) What are some tasty little menus for "fireside suppers"?

(6) How should crystallized grapefruit rind be made?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO STAY CRISIS

Parliament Wishes to Get Rid of Finance Bill–Common Ground Sought

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 27—A ministerial council, a meeting of the leaders of groups and the convocation of the Finance Commission was held for the purpose of discovering a compromise. With the franc slipping quickly below 29 to the dollar and 141 to the pound, the doctrinal disputations in which the Radicals and Socialists have engaged themselves with the Government for months seem particularly inopportune. The deputies are conscious that if there is a catastrophe, they will incur heavy responsibilities. Were Aristide Briand, the Prime Minister, again to fall before the finance bill is passed, its effect unquestionable would be further depreciation of the franc and the renewal of a similar proposal by another Cabinet.

Such an absurd game cannot continue for an indefinite period. There is a strong movement in Parliament to finish with the finance bill, and to postpone the crisis until a moment when it will not especially injure French credit. But even with this desire, it is difficult for the deputies and ministers to find common ground.

The Finance Commission is endeavoring to substitute for the sales tax an increased tax on the transferrence of property. The proposal applies to land, buildings and shares, but a deficit will still be left which will have to be covered by the sales tax. But it is hoped to disguise the sales tax by giving it still another name and restricting it to wholesale and what is called semiwholesale purchases. Presumably it is a tax on goods, at whatever point it is applied. Many good observers believe that further cabinet changes cannot be avoided, in spite of the growing consciousness of the need of an accord.

Rash electoral promises, party quarrels, and the tendency to exaggeration, which causes one side to regard the other as Communist and the other side to regard its adversaries as Fascist have created a political situation of almost unexampled difficulty.

Tomorrow's election, when the third of the Paris voters decide between two Conservative candidates and two Communists should give a pointer. Radicals and Socialists think it preferable to vote for the Communists, rather than allow the Conservatives to win.

MUSSOLINI SENDS MESSAGE TO FASCISTI

Duce Declares Opposition Has Been Crushed

By Special Cable

ROME, March 27—On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the first Fascist group in Milan, Benito Mussolini, the premier, launched a message to the Black Shirts in which he stated that the situation after seven years of fierce battles might be summed up as follows: As to internal affairs, while the Government had solved formidable problems, the support for Fascismo was increasing daily, and the Opposition was definitely crushed. Abroad, Fascist Italy was loved or feared and everywhere respected, in spite of the useless maneuvers against it.

Italy's greatest task was still to come, said the Duce. To have saved the Nation from decay was to his credit now. It was necessary to prepare without respite for the material and moral strength of the Italian Nation. "With all our means, against all obstacles, we shall realize our ideals," concluded Signor Mussolini. This is the oath which the Black Shirts, united in one strong army, "which expects a signal to new battles," must make that day.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY PROMOTES ASSISTANT

By unanimous vote the trustees of the Cambridge Public Library last night elected L. R. Etzkorn, assistant librarian of the Youngstown (O.) public library, librarian of the Cambridge Library. Mr. Etzkorn succeeds Thomas Harrison Cummings, who becomes librarian in Fall River. He was elected from a field of 14 candidates, which dwindled to five at last night's election. It is hoped that he will take office by April 15.

The new librarian is a graduate of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington., and of the Albany School of Librarians. He served in the New York State Library and the New York Public Library. During the war he was librarian at Camp Lewis, Washington.

HOLDS CONFERENCE ON AMERICANISM

Speakers at the conference on Americanism held this afternoon at the State House under the auspices of the American Legion Auxiliary of Middlesex County emphasized the need of a sound patriotism in the public schools. In attendance at the conference were delegations of school children from cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

Eight nationalities were represented at the conference, which met in the Gardner Auditorium. Among the speakers were Joseph J. Hurley, Boston attorney, who spoke on "The Pacifist Organizations"; Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, Miss Anne Manion, Col. F. J. Herbert, Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Robert J. White, legislative counsel to the Legion; John P. Johnson, Boston Commissioner of Immigration; James Farrell, district supervisor of naturalization; Charles M. Herlihy, state superintendent of adult alien education; Charles R. Cabot, Maj. Clyde L. Eastman, and Mrs. Grace Keane.

HIGHER WAGES IS FILENE PLEA

Price Cuts Also Advised to Help Bring Consumption Up to Production

By encouraging buying power through the payment of higher wages and application of lower prices, industrial prosperity in the United States and New England in particular may be enhanced and stabilized for the future, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told the Council of Women and Children in Industry at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts yesterday.

New England and the country at large are producing too much for the present rate of consumption, Mr. Filene said, and the remedy lies in encouraging consumption to keep pace. By applying to all industry the methods used successfully by Henry Ford—payment of higher wages while reducing selling price—buying power will be so increased as to stabilize industry and ward off overproduction.

Minimum Wage

An essential first step is the establishment of an adequate minimum wage, Mr. Filene said, since the basis of consumptive power is in the worker. He contended that failure to understand this fact and make provision for the necessary industrial reorganization which would guarantee a substantial minimum wage would lead to social and industrial disturbances, and to profit-destroying super-competition.

The minimum wage question should be approached, he said, not only from the ethical and human standpoint, but from the standpoint of business success and profits. Industry in the United States is emerging from a pioneer stage of production and distribution during which stage it has become a dogma that business profits depend on lower costs of production obtained through a reduction in the wage scale. This argument cannot be maintained under present conditions, he said, and the reverse is more nearly correct.

The remedy for high costs of production does not lie in lower wages, he said, since the maintenance of production and profitable markets finally depends on the buying power of the population, made up largely of wage earners.

Public Buying Power

It is clear, he said, that if the standard of wages is too low, the buying power of the public will be destroyed. As an example of this, he pointed to critical conditions in Germany, due in large part to the lack of consuming power of the 70,000,000 people, whose average wages does not exceed $1.25 a day.

As a result of the great productive power of the United States and New England, Mr. Filene said that difficult times lie ahead for business and industry. With the restoration of Europe's economic power, there will be even greater competition in world markets. These conditions may be met, he said, by introducing more mass production and distribution, which will make possible higher wages and lower prices.

Adoption of mass methods by New England producers is basically essential, Mr. Filene said, if New England is to regain its former position of industrial leadership. By the application of such methods, high wages and low prices will be possible, and with the resultant great purchasing power, production will expand and prosperity abound.

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM WINS

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Dartmouth in a debate on the subject, "Resolved: That Compulsory Enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in American Colleges Should Be Abolished." Pennsylvania argued the negative side of the question.

Boston's Latest Traffic Tower

Left to Right—Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner; W. L. Shearer of Paine Furniture Company, and Thomas F. Goode, in Charge of Traffic.

OFFICIALS DEDICATE NEW TRAFFIC TOWER

Gift of Mr. Shearer Aids Back Bay District

Formal opening of Boston's latest traffic tower and its presentation to the city by William L. Shearer, president of the Paine Furniture Company, was featured by brief exercises at the tower, Boylston and Arlington Streets at 11 o'clock today. It is the second tower to be presented to Boston by private citizens, the first one being the gift of Louis E. Kerstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, which is now giving satisfactory service at Washington and Summer Streets.

Mr. Shearer turned the switch that put the lights into operation and formally presented the tower to Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner. Mr. Wilson accepted the gift and briefly referred to the great assistance which traffic towers give to the police department in handling the constantly increasing stream of traffic. Mr. Shearer was accompanied by W. L. Shearer Jr., vice-president of the Paine Furniture Company.

Deputy Thomas F. Goode, in charge of the traffic division of the Boston Police, was also present at the opening ceremonies. Gifford LeClear, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on street traffic and a member of the firm of architects who designed the new tower, together with E. J. Brehaut, secretary of the Chamber's committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs were also present.

EXPERT OPPOSED TO REVALUATION

Dr. Schacht, Chief of German Reichsbank, Says It Would Mean New Inflation

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 27—The revaluation of inflation and pre-inflation money was rejected by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank as an impossibility at the general meeting of the Reichsbank. Not less than 128,000,000,000 gold marks would be needed, he said to revalue alone a certain class of 1000 mark notes, payment of which would cause new inflation. Dr. Schacht said he was against coining gold money at present and added that those who wanted some should buy dollar notes and obtain gold for them in America.

In the meantime the Reichstag's tax committee has decreased the tax reductions planned by the Minister of Finance in conjunction with the chancellor for this year, in order to help industry revive, from 550,000,000 gold marks intended by the Government, to about 450,000,000, thus enabling the government to collect about 100,000,000 marks more taxes than it originally wanted this year.

Industry, it is said in political circles, does not revive as speedily as expected, and the Government, moreover, needs money, since the prolonged period during which the unemployed is entitled to receive doles has been extended to 39 weeks. The wine tax is entirely abolshed, the increase of the beer tax postponed and the turnover tax and the tax on industrial fusions lowered. The demanded reduction of the sugar tax is impossible at present, because it is mortgaged for payments to the agent-general of reparations.

SWEDISH NAVY BAND TO PLAY IN BOSTON

Folke Anderson, Tenor, to Be Assisting Soloist

Capt. Erik Hoegberg, who will conduct the Royal Swedish Navay Band in their Boston concert tonight at Tremont Temple, has had an unusual musical career.

At the age of 12, he enrolled as an apprentice with the band of the Royal Svea Body Guards. The following year he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he in 1894 graduated as a musical director and in later years has been honored with the appointment as an associate.

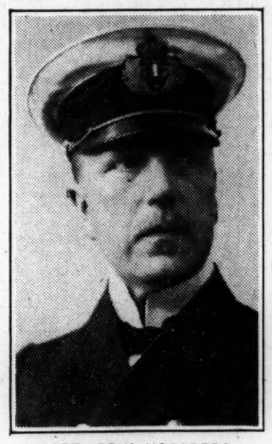
In 1908 he led the Kronobergs Regiment Band on a concert tour through the east and the middle West and it was on his return home the position as director of the Royal Swedish Navy Band was tendered him.

Captain Hoegberg has been honored with not less than 10 decorations in his own country and abroad.

Appearingk with the band for the first time in America is Folke Anderson, tenor, of the Royal Opera in Stockholm.

Mr. Anderson has devoted much attention to the folk music of his native country, and his repertoire includes a large number of the compositions of Peterson-Berger, Alfvén, Sjögren, Stenhammar, Atterberg, Söderman, etc. He is a composer of ability.

This tour is under the patronage of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, and the band will appear in concerts throughout the middle and far West.



CAPT. ERIK HOEGBERG
Director Royal Swedish Navy Band, on American Tour.

The musicians will return to New York by the end of May, embarking at once for Sweden.

The first number on each program played by the band will be an old Carolingian march which was played by the Royal Body Guards at the battle of Narva in 1700.

$904,575 NOW PLEDGED FOR BOSTON Y. W. C. A.

Contributions to the building fund of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association received to date total $904,575, while $1,500,000 is the goal sought. Campaign workers will intensify on an effort to raise this amount by next Thursday, when they will again meet and report at a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

At the luncheon yesterday it was pointed out that the proposed swimming pool must not be thought of as a luxury as it will pay for itself. The organ also will be a memorial gift. Governor Fuller, who was a special guest yesterday, multiplied his original gift by five, making a total of $5000.

MOTOR VISION TESTS URGED

The Massachusetts State Board of Optometry in a report to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today advises that practical vision tests be required of all applicants for automobile driving licenses.

Government to Introduce Factory Bill in Britain

Measure for Improving Conditions for Industrial Workers Planned, Following Rejection of Proposals Made By Labor Member

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—The Government has at last taken a definite decision regarding the factory bill. This far-reaching, long-overdue, measure for improving the conditions of industrial workers has been under consideration by successive Coalition, Labor and Conservative governments. It would have been introduced in Parliament last year but for the opposition to one of its chief proposals, which would require small workshops to conform to the sanitary conditions required in bigger factories.

It was held that such a change might injuriously affect business at this time of depression. The Government has now given way, however, and a bill is to be introduced this session for public discussion and amendment, to endeavor to make it acceptable by all political parties. As finally settled it is then to be passed next year.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, announced this authoritatively in the House of Commons last night when a bill upon somewhat similar lines introduced for Labor by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, was refused a second reading by 184 to 109 votes. Miss Wilkinson's measure, although itself unsuccessful, has then pushed the Government into action.

Regarding the Government's measure, Sir William said it would abolish the distinction between textile and nontextile factories and between factories and workshops. It would deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, lighting, heating and sanitary conveniences. It would cover welfare provisions, including protection against dust, also regarding weight carrying by women workers, also underground working.

There was much, Sir William added, to be said about the "terrible hours worked by women in a few industries." The government hoped to deal with that difficult subject apart from the Washingon eight-hour convention. In the cotton trade nearly half the workers were women and the fixing of their hours was virtually fixing men's hours.

The Government was not going to shirk this question, however, and it would be decided one way or the other before the bill went through.

NEW SOVIET EXPRESS SERVICE

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, March 27—A direct weekly express service between Vladivostok and Paris, through Moscow, Riga and Berlin, starts on May 1.

Japanese Models of Fujiwara Period to Be Seen in Boston

Collection Depicts a Festival of 1000 to 1200 A. D. and Is Gift of Citizens of Osaka—Dress and Equipment Complete in Detail

Sent to the United States as a gift from the Japanese people as an aid in furthering mutual understanding and friendship, a collection of dolls representative of Japanese culture, has been received in Boston and is to be placed on exhibition, April 5 to 17 inclusive, in Perkins Hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, under auspices of the Business Women's Club.

Depicting a Japanese festival the dolls represent the Emperor and Empress of Japan of the Fujiwara period, from 1000 to 1200 A. D., ladies of their court, court guards, court musicians, servants, toilet articles and furniture. The emperor and empress are in full court dress richly embroidered and perfect in every detail.

The dolls themselves are of bisque-like material with finely chiseled features and hands, exquisitely colored. They sit in Japanase fashion with legs curled under them, the heavy royal crown supported on a stand between them and a golden screen behind them. The empress carries a beautiful fan and the emperor a long sword.

Japanese students in Boston colleges will tell the story of the girls' and boys' festival in Japan and folklore stories of the people. Added interest will be given by the showing of a collection of drawings and paintings made by Japanese school children.

Value of Collection More Than $1000

Valuation of the collection is considerably more than $1000, for each separate article in it is a work of art. Further importance is given to it as making what is supposedly the first time that a group of Japanese citizens has co-operated unofficially with a group of American citizens in an international affair. The story of how it came about is as interesting as are the dolls.

Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, a business woman of Boston, former secretary of the Boston Japan Society, had occasion some months ago to write a prominent Japanese gentleman in Osaka, Japan. Without premeditation and with no realization of the magnitude of her request she spoke of these festival dolls and asked if he could not send her some to be used in promoting friendly relations between the people of the two countries. Afterward, amazed at herself for what she had done, she wrote to a personal friend, living in Osaka, asking him to be sponsor for her and her request. Osaka is a conservative and cultured city, a few miles from Kyoto, to which business men commute. It appeared that her appeal could not have gone to one better fitted to comply with it.

Japanese Citizens Raise Money

So it came about that a group of Japanese citizens raised the money, collected the dolls and furniture and with an elaborate farewell ceremony held over them by school children started them on their way to Boston.

On that occasion an address on American-Japanese relations was delivered by a little girl, Miss Yoshie Yamashita, as a member of the Kyoto Young Women's Buddhist Association. In the course of it she said:

"These Hina-ningyos . . . will be admired by many American boys and girls. In this respect the Hina-ningyo has a great social and educational mission. Now we are going to send these dolls with great expectation. I am sorry they are mere works of art, and have no power to express our mind completely. But with the dolls, we are sending our moral teaching, our religion, and our art, which are the elements of Japanese culture. And we must let Americans know our true love and feeling. Then there will be friendship between Japan and America."

As the capacity of Perkins Hall is limited while interest in the dolls is not, it has been found necessary to reserve certain days and hours for different groups to view them. Thus the Rotary Club, the Boston Teachers' Club, the Japan Society, Boy Scouts, Girl Scout, Campfire Girls, Junior Red Cross, Young Women's Christian Association, private schools, Massachusetts Normal Art School, and other organizations, all have had time assigned to them. The latter applied through Cyrus E. Dallin, noted sculptor, who having seen the exhibit himself when first taken from the packing boxes, immediately wished the students at the school to see it because of its artistic value. The evenings of April 7 and 12 have been reserved for the general public.

Other Cities to See Exhibit

Following the exhibition in Boston the dolls probably will be taken to other cities on their mission of good will, and eventually Miss Sherwood expects that she will present them to a local museum.

This gift of the Japanese people, with its great potentialities for international peace, can be traced back, as important things so often can, to a seemingly insignificant incident 12 years ago when Miss Sherwood heard, quite by chance, of certain unfriendly acts committed in another part of the United States against Japanese. Astonished that such a manifestation of hatred could take place in her own country, Miss Sherwood exclaimed: "But that does not represent the United States!" and saw clearly that she, in her own little corner, must undertake definitely to express a thought of friendliness and love to the people from the other country.

She opened her house on Saturday evenings to Japanese students and other Japanese in Boston, and it has remained open to them every Saturday evening in all the 12 years since. She organized the Japan Society of Boston. Through her efforts a certain motion picture objectionable to Japanese was deleted of its worst features in that respect.

It was Miss Sherwood, also, who, called upon to write on American-Japanese friendship for a Japanese newspaper, said that a world council of religions would do more than any other one thing to bind the countries, thus unconsciously referring to a discussion on that very subject that previously had taken place in Japan and then dropped. The idea was immediately revived and an informal notice has gone out that such a conference will be called for Japan by a group of private citizens in April, 1928.

The Emperor and Empress on Their Miniature Thrones

Clad in the Ancient Costumes of Japanese Royalty These Mannequins Portray the Era in Faithful Detail. The Crown Rests on the Taboret Between Them.

Here He Is, Right at Home

A Youngster of Nippon in the Home Setting for His First Boy's Festival. The Picture Was Sent to a Relative in Boston.

Spelling Bee for Colleges

Wellesley, Radcliffe, Tufts and Harvard to Compete at Boston University

Men students at the college of liberal arts of Boston University will meet in an old-fashioned spelling bee on April 6, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street. The words will be given out by George M. Sneath, instructor in English.

The two leading spellers will compete in the Modeltown intercollegiate spelling match, to be held here on April 10, at which time, it is announced, champion spellers from Harvard, Radcliffe. Wellesley, Tufts and Boston University will see who can stand up the longest.

It is further announced that the student who withstands the assaults of the polysyllabics longest will receive a "useful and ornamental" prize, the nature of which remains unannounced.

English Rights to "False Pretences" Sold

E. E. Clive of the Copley Theater reversed the order of theatrical traditions for this city and incidentally emphasized his managerial acumen when last evening he sold the English rights of "False Pretences," to Robert Courtneidge, prominent English actor-producer, who made a special journey to Boston to witness the play. Mr. Courtneidge plans an early London production of this new Ian Hay comedy, with himself in the rôle of Adam Baxter, the quaint character of a kindly, unlettered man so well played by Mr. Clive. "False Pretences" continues through next week at the Copley.

Other hold-over attractions at Boston theaters next week include "Seventh Heaven" at the Hollis, William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband" at the Plymouth, "The Big Parade" at the Majestic, and "Ben-Hur" at the Colonial.

Holmes in Florida

Florida, paradise of the realtor, was the scene of Burton Holmes' travelogue in Symphony Hall last night, when a large party followed their guide with interest and enthusiasm. The trip is being repeated this afternoon. With his usual vivid style, the lecturer displayed to an admiring audience the wonders of present-day development. Florida's lands under water have been famed in song and story for generations. Now, it appears, new cities and country clubs are springing up over night where only swamp land grew before. Florida therefore rivals Southern California as a mecca for retired and wealthy farmers from the stern prairies. On the screen Mr. Holmes revealed the real estate agents of the curb, the architectural marvels, the sports, the lush fruit farms and the fashion shows of this twentieth century fountain of perpetual wealth.

FARM BUREAUS TO MEET

ORONO, Me., March 27 (Special)—I. G. Davis, professor of agricultural economics, College of Agriculture, Storrs, Conn., and Alexander E. Cance, department of agricultural economics, Amherst, Mass., are the two principal speakers who will address the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaus which is to be held here on March 30 as a part of the Farmers' Week program.

GAS ADVERTISING ADVISED

The New England Association of Commercial Gas Managers last night at its dinner at the Hotel Westminster was told by Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, president of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, that advertising the practical uses of gas would add thousands of customers as well as increase the sale of gas appliances.

SHARP SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL IS ADVOCATED

Dr. Payson Smith Addresses Women's Literary Union of Portland, Maine

AUBURN, Me., March 27 (AP)—"Our program of public schools is said to be immoral because we cannot give religious instruction," said Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts in an address before the Women's Literary Union here last night. "But I hope," he continued, "never to be a superintendent of schools in any state or town where the dividing lines are set, where there is any religious instruction either given in the schools or where any group of children leaves for such instruction on school time.

"In my judgment it is not right to bring into the public school religious instruction from the narrow angle of groups of Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, or other denominations, who go to their particular church for instruction while others unchurched are kept at school."

Mr. Smith made his statement in a talk on the welfare of boys and girls from the standpoint of the educator. The schools' business, he maintains, is to develop youth physically, to teach them to think clearly, to be more straightforward, and to be able to apply their knowledge to problems of everyday life.

B. U. SENIORS ELECT CLASS-DAY OFFICERS

Seniors at the college of liberal arts of Boston University have elected William Honneus of East Braintree as general chairman of senior class-day affairs. Other class-day officers are Frederick Isacksen, Saxonville, marshal; Dorothy Bourne, Bourne, Mass., statistician; Jean Elwell, Gloucester, poet; Josephine Topping, Benton Harbor, Mich., historian; Alice Hackett, Rockland, prophet; Dorothy Colby, Newton Upper Falls, and Alice Hackett, presentists.

Seniors at the college of practical arts and letters have elected their committees to plan for the various senior week events. In charge of the class day will be Margaret Keany of Arlington, chairman; Elizabeth Melhado of Boston, Mary Connelly of Brockton, Doris Campbell of Lynn and Estelle Mendrek of Holyoke. The senior valedictory exercises will be in charge of Dorothy Mitchell of Lynn, Sylvia Emery of Woonsocket, R. I.; Genevieve Ransom of Malden, Marion Freeman of Hyde Park, and Agnes Winn of Woonsocket, R. I.

B. U. ABOLISHES FORCED DRILL

Military Training Is to Be Optional — Compulsion Opposed by Dr. Marsh

Compulsory military training at Boston University was abolished by an official announcement issued yesterday. Military training in the College of Business Administration, the only department in which reserve officers training has been part of the necessary curriculum, will be optional after the present year.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, made the following statement:

"Military science and tactics will be abolished as a required course at the College of Business Administration beginning with the next school year. It will, however, be offered as an optional course, students being permitted to elect either it or a course in physical hygiene and training, as they may choose.

"There will thus be no 'compulsory' military training in Boston University, for the College of Business Administration is the only department in which it has heretofore been required. I assume full responsibility for this decision and Dean Everett W. Lord of the college has worked out an optional course in physical hygiene and training which will be of equal disciplinary value."

Dr. Marsh explained that the step was taken in compliance with an educational policy in which he has long believed. The military training regulation applied to freshmen and sophomores.

MUSIC

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, March 28, and Monday evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, Pension Fund concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, at which Brahms' Requiem will be given by the orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society and Boris Saslawsky, baritone, and Ethel Hayden, soprano, as soloists.

Sunday afternoon, March 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Francesca Cuce, lyric soprano, and Illuminato Miserendino, violinist.

Sunday evening, March 28, at the Copley Theater, a third recital of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

Tuesday evening, March 30, at 6 Newbury Street, a lecture-piano recital by Elizabeth Siedoff.

Wednesday evening, March 31, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by J. M. Sanromá.

Thursday evening, April 1, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Eva Gauthier.

Friday afternoon, April 2, and Saturday evening, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program comprises Pierné's "The Franciscan Countryside," Stravinsky's "Nightingale" Suite, Debussy's "Gigues," and Brahms' Second Symphony.

Saturday afternoon, April 3, in Jordan Hall, a chamber music concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist; Dorothy Brewster Comstock and Mariana Lowell, violinists; Carleton Sprague Smith, flutist, and George Brown, cellist.

Sunday afternoon, April 4, in Symphony Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," given by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, with assisting orchestra and soloists.

Tuesday afternoon, April 6, in Symphony Hall, the final concert of the new historical series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, Honegger's "Pacific 231," Stravinsky's "Petroushka" Suite and Respighi's "The Pines of Rome."

Tuesday evening, April 6, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Cecile Leweaux.

Wednesday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Naomi Hewett, cellist.

Thursday evening, April 8, in Symphony Hall, the final concert of the Wolfsohn series, with Hulda Lashanska for the artist.

Friday evening, April 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Henri Marcoux, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, April 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor, with Mary Lewis as assisting artist, for the benefit of the orchestra's aid association.

Clara Larsen

Clara Larsen, pianist, gave a recital last night in Repertory Hall. She played Haydn's Variations in F minor; Prelude and Fugue in C sharp major from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord;" Chopin's Valse op. 69 No. 1; Brahm's Intermezzo in A minor op. 118; the Prelude, Chorale and Fugue by César Franck and pieces by Stoessel, Griffes and de Schlözer.

Miss Larsen has a sufficiently developed technic to cope with the mechanical difficulties of last night's program. Her tone was also for the most part of good quality and well varied, and with certain reservations her interpretations are well considered; and perhaps this latter is her chief fault—they seem at times too well considered. A dash of spontaneity, a moment of released emotion, anything to have indicated something on her part beyond the repetition of a well conned lesson would have added greatly to the effectiveness of her performance.

Miss Larsen's conception of some of her chosen pieces was also not always felicitous. What would good old "Papa" Haydn have said had he heard her sentimentalizing over his variations? The good "Père" Franck also might have been somewhat astonished to hear the matter of fact interpretation which his Prelude, Chorale and Fugue received.

Miss Larsen was more successful in catching the mood of the pieces by Griffes. Perhaps their suggestive titles, "Night Winds" and "The Lake at Evening," stimulated her imagination. But is not the importance of Griffes as a composer somewhat exaggerated? In any case these two pieces seem scarcely more than an adaptation of Debussyan formulas.

S. M.

Boston Concert Notes

Free public concerts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be resumed this spring. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play there on the evening of Wednesday, April 21. The Harvard Glee Club will give the other concert, probably in May.

The Wolfsohn series of concerts in Symphony Hall will be continued next year, with subscription prices set at $5 and $10 for the 10 performances. The artists announced are Mary Lewis, Maria Kurenko, Reinald Werrenrath, Louise Homer, Albert Spalding, Cecilia Hansen, London String Quartet, Allan McQuhae, Ernst von Dohnányi and Glasgow Orpheus Choir. The Wetterlow Musical Bureau, which announces this series, also promises to bring to Boston the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

AMERICAN METHODS OF DISPLAYING ART WORKS CRITICIZED

Dr. Lorado Taft Says Finest Examples Often Placed as to Prejudice Visitors

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Dr. Lorado Taft in a lecture on "Donatello and His Pupils" at Yale University today, criticized American methods of displaying works of art, mentioning several examples in the Metropolitan Museum where, he claims, paintings and sculpture are shown to disadvantage.

"Our museums," said Dr. Taft, "make a specialty of unintelligent lighting. Our finest works of art are often so placed as actually to prejudice visitors against art. It is like grinding out a great musical composition on a wheezy hand organ.

"Take, for instance, Donatello's most famous work, his 'Saint George,' one of the finest things in the whole world of art. Have you ever seen it treated with respect? In the Metropolitan Museum, although it stands in an elaborate niche, all that you see is a dirty cast in a dark corner. In the same hall the 'Ghiberti Gates' are set directly opposite the glare of a large window.

"The 'Unknown Woman,' which inspired Kenyon Cox to eloquent verse, could never inspire a poet in her present location; she is only a smudge on the wall."

CONNECTICUT WILL OPPOSE WARE PLAN

Special Hearing Asked of Massachusetts Legislature

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull has requested the committee on Metropolitan affairs and water supply of the Massachusetts Legislature to grant his representative a special hearing at which an official protest from this State will be made against the proposal to divert the waters of the Ware and Swift Rivers from their course into the Connecticut River.

Caleb M. Saville, an engineer of this city, now engaged in a study of the project at the request of the Governor, will represent this State. He has already reported to Governor Trumbull that diversion of the rivers to the Boston and Worcester municipal supplies would lower the level of the Connecticut and thus hamper industries along the river.

MRS. FULLER AIDS CARNIVAL

More than 1200 persons attended the annual spring benefit carnival of the Professional Women's Club at the Copley-Plaza last evening. Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of Governor Fuller, as "queen of the carnival," reviewed the pageant from her throne beneath a bower of apple blossoms.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 27
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

5 p. m.—Copley-Plaza dance, direction W. Edward Boyle. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, direction Billy Losses. 6:45—News and weather. 8—Program under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Club. 9—Varied program by artists from the De Vry Entertainment Service, direction Bert Spears. 10—Lambert Brothers' Orchestra and "The Plunketeers." 11—Dance music, Copley-Plaza Orchestra, direction W. Edward Boyle, vocal selections, Jack Fay; Rose Goldberg, accompanist.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

4 p. m.—Rainbow Orchestra, under the direction of J. Newell Chase. 5—John Ahearn, fiddler; Peter MacDonald, fiddler; Nora Sullivan, accompanist. 7—News. 7:10—Musical program. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra, direct from Symphony Hall, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, courtesy of W. S. Quinby.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Farm flashes. 6:45—Kimball Orchestra, under direction of Bob Patterson. 7—Capitol Theater Orchestra, under direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 7:30—"April Showers," by D. M. Staley, president of the College of the Spoken Word. 7:45—Repertory Theater concert Orchestra, under direction of Daniel Kuntz, from the Repertory Theater. 8:15—Program by Mixed Quartet. 9:15—Program by Edward J. McHugh, baritone, accompanied by C. F. McCarthy. 10—Weather. 10:15—Hockey championship game in National Hockey League between Ottawa and winner of elimination playouts.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Skinny and his gang." 6:50—Bond Trio. 7:35—Better Homes Exposition. 8—Sunday school period. 8:30 Helene Carlene Hines, reader. 9:30—Better Homes Exposition. 10:30. Carroll's Dance Orchestra.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Ward organ recital. 9—Hotel Sevilla-Biltmore Orchestra. 10—Talk, "Tourist in Cuba" (Spanish). 10—Hotel Sevilla-Biltmore Orchestra. 11—Talk, "Tourist in Cuba" (English). 11—Victor Rodriguez Orchestra.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chateau Laurier Concert Orchestra, direct from main dining room, Chateau Laurier Hotel. 9—This evening we shall take a trip to the gold and silver mines of Ontario and Quebec via Canadian National Railways, and as the train is equipped for radio reception we shall no doubt be able to listen-in to the studio program of radio station CNRO. Upon arrival at our destination, we shall be conducted through the mines by experts. We shall return in plenty of time to enjoy a dance at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, from which the usual program will be radiocast, commencing at 10:45 p. m., by the Chateau-Laurier Dance Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.; also broadcast by WFBL and WHAM. 8:25—10:20—New York Philharmonic Society Student Symphony Series radiocast from Carnegie Hall, New York City; Willem Mengelberg conductor; radiocast through WJZ. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music; Chaminade Trio (string); talk by Harvey Wiley Corbett, speaking under the auspices of the American Federation of Art; Evelyn Grieg, dulcitone player; "Shakespearean hour"; WEAF Musical Comedy Troupe; Ross Gorman and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Hotel Commodore Concert Orchestra. 7:55—Cosmo Hamilton. 8:10—James M. Beck, National Security League, "The Constitution." 8:25—Philharmonic Society of New York; student concert.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his string ensemble. 6:30—Parody Orchestra. 8—Current events. 8:20—Musical program. 8:30—National home building and ownership plan. 9—Musical program. 10:30—Creole Follies. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Vincent Sorey Concert Trio. 7:15—Roxana Ero, mezzo-contralto. 7:30—Harmonica Band. 8—First Banadonion orchestra of New York. 8:40—Herald Male Quartet. 9—Zettler String Trio. 9:20—A. Robert Cooper, basso. 9:30—Irma Riedo, French popular songs, Eliette Thorel, accompanist. 9:40—Carroll Drake, concert pianist, "Percy Grainger and Cyril Scott Compositions." 9:50—French songs. 10—Emo's weekly movie radiocast. 10:15—Concert pianist. 10:30—Arrowhead dance orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

7 p. m.—Marie Hauth, soprano. 7:15—Frank Ochs, tenor. 7:35—Herman Neuman—Sketch of symphonic concert to be heard at 8 o'clock. 8—Metropolitan Museum of Art Symphonic concert under direction of David Mannes. 10—Songs; dramatic readings by Harriette Weems.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Ensemble. 7:30—Van's Collegians. 8—Phil Cook, the musical chef. 8:15—"Resolved the United States Establish a Separate and Unified Air Force"—Rutgers University and New Jersey Law School debating teams. 9:15—LaForge-Berumen musicale. 10—Albert Finkelstein, violinist. 10:30—"A Step on the Stairs". 11—Albert Finkelstein, violinist. 11:15—George Tcherban's Katinka Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—"Golf," a "different" sport chat by Kendall H. Read. 10—Nick Nichols' Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Sports Corner. 8:15—Song recital by Albert Mahler, tenor of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company; Flora Ripka at the piano. 10:05—Benjamin Franklin El Patio Orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital direct from the Germantown Theater.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—The Washington Orchestra. 7:25—"The Work of Congress" by a Republican and a Democratic Congressman 7:55—Bible Talk. 8:10—Address by James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States. 8:25—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra 10:30—Swanee Syncopators. 11:30—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Farm program. 8:30—Concert by the Westinghouse Band.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:15—Youngstown artists.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner hour music. 8—Carl Rupp and his orchestra. 9—Ev Jones and his Gang.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Stormfeltz-Loveley Serenaders. 9—Jean Goldkette's orchestras. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief."

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. Miscellaneous bulletins. 10—Carl Hall Dewey's Serenaders.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Wesley Barlow's Orchestra 8—Fireside philosophies. 8:15—Musical program. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program. Wallie Erickson's Orchestra, St. Paul.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Trianon Ensemble, Edith Stonehouse, soprano; Rosalind Wallach, violinist; Davida Boyd, whistler; Edwin House, baritone; Preston Graves, pianist. 9—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Eugene Plotnik; Alice O'Brian, piano specialties; McFarvin and Beiber, Harmony Duo, Clinton Keithley, tenor; Larry Vincent.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

8 p. m.—Frank Greif. 9—Oriole Orchestra, Bernard Weber. 9:45—Irene Beasley. 11—Oriole Orchestra; James Murray, tenor. 1 a. m.—Bob Witt and Si Berg, special numbers; Pat Ward, songs.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music from KDKA. 7:30—Home-Lovers' Hour. 8:30—Congress Classic. 11:30—Congress Carnival. 1 a. m.—Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7 p. m.—Ford and Glenn. 7:15—National barn dance and WLS twin wheeze.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Popular organ concert. 7:40—Meeting of the "Seckatary Hawkins Radio Club." 8—Barnyard Symphonies by Uncle Charley Warner and his Coon Dog Orchestra from Georgetown, O. 8:30—"A Step on the Stairs." 9—Uncle Charlie Warner and his orchestra. 9:30—Dance program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Town Club of the Louisville Conservatory of Music; Miss Angeline McCrocklin, director.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Entertainment. 10:45—Entertainment.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

7 p. m.—Orchestra and stage specialties.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280.2 Meters

6 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur L. Utt. 6:30—Organ recital by Mrs. Jaques Landree. 7—Orchestra, David Bittner, conducting; "Little Red School House"; Mary Margaret Noble, soprano; English, Scottish and Welch program. 8—Mixed program. 9—"Colonel 6121"; James Haley, Old-Time Fiddlers; Edward Goessling, baritone. 10—Popular program by the orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast. Address—Charles E. Donnelly of the city plan commission, "City Planning and Zoning." Organ music. Music—The Trianon Ensemble, Hotel Muehlebach. 11:45—Nighthawk Frolic.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—The Hired Hands' Little Symphony.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

10:15 p. m.—Scheuerman's Colorado orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Old dance revival and program of old-time music; vocal selection, California Male Quartet. 10—Girvin-Deuel's California Collegians.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Waldemar Lind Orchestra. 8—Program by the 30th U. S. Infantry Band. 9— KPO, San Francisco, and KFI, Los Angeles, radiocasting simultaneously a program originating in the KFI studio. 10—Fairmont Hotel Dance Orchestra, Reg Code directing, with studio intermissions by Maurice Gunsky, tenor, and Merton Bories, pianist.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Stories of insect life. 7:30—Feature program; Town Crier of the Day Watch. 10—Hotel Ambassador, Ray West's Cocoanut Grove Orchestra. 11—Filmland Frolic.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 28
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1:30 p. m.—Concert from Yoeng's Restaurant. 4—From the Boston Square and Compass Club—Dora de Phillippi, French soprano of the Chicago Opera Company. 5:45—From Boston City Club—"The Fireside Hour," organ recital by Edith Lang. 6:30—News bulletins. 6:45—Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

10:50 a. m.—Morning service from Old South Church, Copley Square. 2 p. m.—"Hour of Hospitality." 3—Organ recital from Chamber of Commerce by Louis Weir, organist; Elizabeth Tobdell, cello; Elise Biron, violin, assisting soloists. 4—Men's conference in the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. Address by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman—"The Supremacy of the Cross." Music by Gloria Trumpeters, George Betts, chime soloist, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wade Kimsey, baritone and accompanist. 5:30—Concert group. 6—"Sparking Diamonds." 7:20—Maj. Edward Bowes and his theater family. 9:15—"Radio Hour—Richard Bonelli, baritone, and Helen Stanley, soprano.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

10:50 a. m.—Community Church services from the Copley Theater, Boston. Speaker, S. K. Ratcliffe. 6—Golden Rule Hour of music, featuring Ary Dulfer, violin; Alexander Blackman, viola; George Brown, cello; Hans Ebell, piano, and assisting soloist. 7—The Dartmouth Players in radio adaptation of "The Dancing Princess." 7:30—Sunday evening dinner concert by the Copley-Plaza Orchestra, under the direction of W. Edward Boyle. 8—Program from Worcester.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

4 to 5:30 p. m.—Men's conference in the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. Address by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. Music by Gloria Trumpeters and George Betts, chime soloist, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kimsey, baritone and accompanist. 7:20 to 9:15—Musical program by Maj. Edward Bowes and the "Capitol Family" direct from New York City. 9:15 to 10:15—Radio hour direct from WEAF, New York.

PWX, Havana, Cuba ((400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Cuban Army Band. 9—Talk: Dr. Pérez Abreu on "Sanitation." 9:10—Cuban Army Band. 10:30—Lido-Venice Revue.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

11 a. m.—Service of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. Preacher, Dr. Trevor Davies. 7—Service of St. Paul's Anglican Church. 10 to 11—Special program by famous Huntsville Band (Anglo-Canadian concert band), under the direction of Ernest F. Pechin, by remote control from Huntsville, Lake of Bays. Soloists: Ernest F. Pechin, cornet; Edmund C. Wall, clarinet.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany, N. Y. 12:30 p. m.—Symphony Society concert from Walter Hampden Theater, New York City, Josiah Zuro, conductor. 3—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y. 4:30—Organ recital by Elmer A. Tidmarsh from Union College Chapel, Schenectady, N. Y. 7:30—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany, N. Y. 9—WJZ studio program. 10—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist, from New York.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

2 p. m.—"Sunday Radio Service" under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young people's conference under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 4—Men's conference direct from the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. Address by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. 5:30—Special musical program. 6—George Barrere's Little Symphony Orchestra. 7—Chamber musicale. 7:20—Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family." 9:15—Radio hour. Richard Bonelli, baritone, and Helen Stanley, soprano.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

9 a. m.—Children's hour. 11—St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. 12:30 p. m.—Sunday Symphonic Society concert. 2:30—Sunday radio forum. 3:55—St. George's vesper service. 7—Pennsylvania Concert Orchestra. 8—Hour of music. 9—Commodore Concert Orchestra. 10—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

3:15—Organ recital, auditorium of the Atlantic City High School. Arthur Scott Brook, assisted by Robert Kennedy, tenor. 4:15—Community vocal and instrumental recital, St. James' Episcopal Church, the Rev. William Blatchford, rector. 9—Last-minute news flashes. 9:15—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 9:30—Ambassador Concert Orchestra. 10:15—Wildwood Baptist Church choir, Mrs. Russie Thompson, director; Miss Dorothy Flinn, pianist; Arthur Scott Brook, organist.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Evening service direct from Holy Trinity Church. 9:30—Gala concert by the Philadelphia and Reading Seashore Band, with a prominent soloist, direct from the Germantown Theater.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

11 a. m.—Services from First Unitarian Church. 5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational Radio Church Service. 5:25—"The Significance of the Book of Deutreronomy," a talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 5:35—Recital continued. 6:45—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania Orchestra. 7:45—Cathay Concert Orchestra. 8:30—Barry O'Moore and ensemble. 10:15—Musicale.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

11 a. m.—Service from First Baptist Church of Washington. 4 p. m.—Service at Bethlehem Chapel, Washington Cathedral. 6:20—Chamber music, Vesper String Ensemble. 7:20—Musical program from the Capitol Theater, New York City, Maj. Edward Bowes, directing. 9:15—"Radio Hour," Richard Bonelli, baritone and Helen Stanley, soprano.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Program, WBAL Concert Orchestra. Gustav Klemm, conductor; Soloist, Michael Richter, flutist. 7:30—Program, artists' recital by Martha Attwood, soprano; Oliver Denton, pianist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church service. 4 p. m.—Organ recital by Dr. Charles Heinroth, director of music, Carnegie Institute. 4:45—Vesper service of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. 6:30—Dinner concert. 6:10—Children's period. 7:15—Chimes from Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. 7:45—Church service.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening services from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

11 a. m.—Central Church service radiocast from Orchestra Hall, Chicago. 2:30 p. m.—Studio chapel service under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation. 4:30—Studio concert under the direction of Edwin C. Harper. 7—Chicago Sunday Evening Club service from Orchestra Hall, Chicago. 9:30—Classical concert.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Church service, Walnut Hills Christian Church; sermon; sacred music, instrumental and vocal. 10—Classical program, vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Late dance program. Marion McKay and his Orchestra.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Evensong choral service, from Christ Church Cathedral; Ernest Arthur Simon, organist; choirmaster; boys' choir.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

5 p. m.—The Jenkins Family in gospel songs. 7:30—First Methodist Church service.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Capitol Theater program, direct from New York. 8:15—"Radio Hour," direct from New York.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (365.6 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

Sunday, March 28

NEW YORK

The regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will re radiocast by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m., eastern standard time.

MINNEAPOLIS

The regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be radiocast by Station WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, 417 meters wavelength. The service begins at 6:30 p. m., central standard time.

CHICAGO

The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be radiocast by Station WEBH, Chicago, 370 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m., central standard time.

CHICAGO

The regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be radiocast by Station WMBB, Chicago, 250 meters wavelength. The service begin at 7:45 p .m., central standard time.

ST. LOUIS

The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radiocast by Station KFQA, The Principia, St. Louis, 280 meters wavelength. The service begin at 8 p. m., central standard time.

KANSAS CITY

The regular Sunday evening service from Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo., will be radiocast by Station WHB, Kansas City, 365.6 meters. This radiocast, which is under the joint auspices of the six branch Churches of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo., begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION NEARING STABILITY IN STATE

Residential Building Composes Half February Total for 29 Cities—Somerville One of Nine Which Report Increase as Compared With January

What are regarded as indications that the building industry is more nearly stabilized than it has been for many months are contained in a summary of reports from 39 cities in Massachusetts on building permits issued in February as compiled by the statistics bureau of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

Returns from these 39 cities show that the aggregate value represented by applications filed in February for permits was $5,755,361, or 23.5 per cent less than that reported in January, and 51.7 per cent less than the aggregate for February, 1925. For the first two months in 1926, the aggregate value of buildings for which permits were issued was $13,279,867, which is $7,024,515, or 34.6 per cent less than for the first two months in 1925.

Building activity for February in the 39 cities was characterized by the continuation of the activity in providing homes for families. Permits for housing for 417 families were issued. Applications were filed for the erection of 194 new residential buildings estimated to cost $2,988,550. Of the proposed buildings, 105 are to be one-family houses; 110 will be two-family structures, while multifamily houses will provide homes for 191 families. Dwellings erected in buildings containing stores will provide shelter for 11 families.

The number of applications filed in February for permits to erect new nonresidential buildings was 223, of which buildings the estimated cost was $1,572,101. Of this amount $509,000 was represented by two office buildings in Boston.

The aggregate of $5,755,361 consisted of $2,988,550 or 51.9 per cent for new residential buildings; $1,572,101 or 27.3 per cent for new non-residential buildings; and $1,194,710 or 20.8 per cent for additions, alterations or repairs.

In only nine of the 39 cities did the totals for February, 1926, exceed the corresponding totals for January, 1926. The largest increase was that of $100,515, in Somerville.

Construction of the new Parker House in Boston, for the J. R. Whipple Corporation is to begin as soon as possible and the permit issued in Boston by the city's building department one of outstanding interest for the month.

The architects are Desmond & Lord of 1 Beacon Street, and all plans for hurrying the work through for opening the completed building early in 1927 have been completed. The new Parker House will be 14 stories in height with about 800 rooms and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Plans for the six-story Hotel Commander on Garden Street, Cambridge, which are nearing completion, disclose that the new apartment-hotel, which will cost approximately $1,000,000, will be one of the finest of its type in this vicinity. John J. Shine of Cambridge has received the construction contract.

The site overlooks the Cambridge Common and is but a short distance from the spot where the historic elm tree stood under which Gen. George Washington assumed command of the Continental Army. The hotel entrance will be modeled after that at George Washington's Mount Vernon home. Among the many features will be a rooof garden, open air gymnasium, children's playing facilities and squash courts.

In marked contrast to many modern hotels simplicity of architectural design will be maintained throughout the entire building. Instead of marble walls and floors there will be timbered ceilings, with roughly hewn beams, that will be stained to give a weathered appearance, and will be fastened at the mortises and tenons with wooden pins. Old-fashioned braided rugs will replace the rich Oriental rugs of the up-to-date hotel.

That building and engineering operations in New England are becoming more active is shown in statistics of construction compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation for the week ended March 23, 1926. The total figure of the building awards was $6,565,200, which is a gain of almost $1,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of two weeks ago.

The total building and engineering expenditures for New England during the corresponding weeks in the last 25 years follow:

1926	$6,565,200	1913	$2,032,000
1925	7,728,600	1912	6,499,000
1924	7,952,500	1911	2,936,000
1923	6,364,200	1910	4,701,000
1922	6,546,800	1909	7,820,000
1921	2,770,600	1908	2,043,000
1920	7,493,000	1907	2,704,000
1919	2,018,000	1906	1,939,000
1918	1,960,000	1905	1,786,000
1917	2,182,000	1904	1,958,000
1916	1,155,000	1903	1,485,000
1915	3,715,000	1902	2,100,000
1914	3,393,000	1901	1,912,000

Before a single plan for the Hotel Kenmore was drawn, the question of water supply was first discussed. It was determined that every drop of water entering the hotel should be filtered; and that every room should have circulating ice water ready at a turn of the tap.

Any time, day or night, a turn of the faucet makes available pure, filtered, ice-cold water in every room. No phoning for the bell-boy—no long waits nor delays—no drinking of warm, unpalatable water to save time or avoid late calls.

Charles H. Jennings has purchased from Frank S. Parker the four-story brick apartment building at Garrison and St. Botolph Streets. The assessed valuation of the property is $22,000 of which $9500 is on the 2121 feet of land.

EUROPEAN PRINTING EXHIBIT FOR BOSTON

Four Nations' Fine Bookwork Included by Chamber

Euorpean fine printing and bookwork, representative of the work of the leading printers of France, Italy, Germany and Austria, including typographic, lithographic, intaglio and all known processes of engraving, some of which are not done in America, is to be exhibited on the street floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, March 30 to April 10. It is said to be the most extensive and brilliant exhibition of its kind ever shown in the United States. It is of special interest to printers, engravers, artists and students of color.

The exhibit is lent by the Typographical Library and Museum of the American Type Founders Company of Jersey City, N. J., and is made possible by the support and contributions of merchants, printing industries and various organizations, including the chamber's committee on industrial and civic art.

The object of the exhibit is educational, and not unlike the recommendations of Prof. Henry Turner Bailey in a recent address at a chamber assembly luncheon, of art in industry. Exhibits will stress the work in which American letterpress and lithographic printers and engravers is said to be bettered in Europe.

Henry L. Bullen, curator of the Typographical Library recently in Parisfi, saw an exhibition of French printing, from which he conceived the idea of assembling an exhibit of special interest. In the work of collecting, Mr. Bullen, a former Bostonian, had the assistance of the leading European printing authorities. The exhibit is to be open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, free of charge.

VILLAGE DESIGN PRIZES AWARDED

Harvard Landscapers Have Best Plans for Making Over "Modeltown" Center

Award of the two prizes, offered in connection with the forthcoming "Modeltown" Exhibit by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters for plans re-designing a model village green, announced today by the judges, William Roger Greeley, architect, of Boston, and Arthur Comey, landscape architect and expert in city planning, of Cambridge, was made to Richard K. Webbel and Carol Fulkerson, both third year students at the Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture. First prize was $70 and second prize $30.

Nineteen designs were submitted by members of the Harvard School and students of the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape for Women.

The problem set for the competition—which bears directly upon the forthcoming exhibition to be held in Horticultural Hall April 7 to 13—was prepared by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects.

In Aid of "Modeltown" Exhibit

It was to enhance the educational value of "Modeltown," according to Guy Lee who represented the Boston Society of Landscape Architects today in announcing the award, that the organization agreed to co-operate in setting before the public, by means of its pictorial group, the advantages of adequate planning in civic development, park and playground design, and the laying out of residential and other areas for future occupancy.

Its exhibition of plans and photographs has to do with city, small town and village planning and replanning, civic improvement, industrial housing and the designing of playgrounds and land subdivisions. There will also be exhibited plans from the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, showing the work of students in the various courses which give specialized instruction in this phase of the profession of landscape architecture.

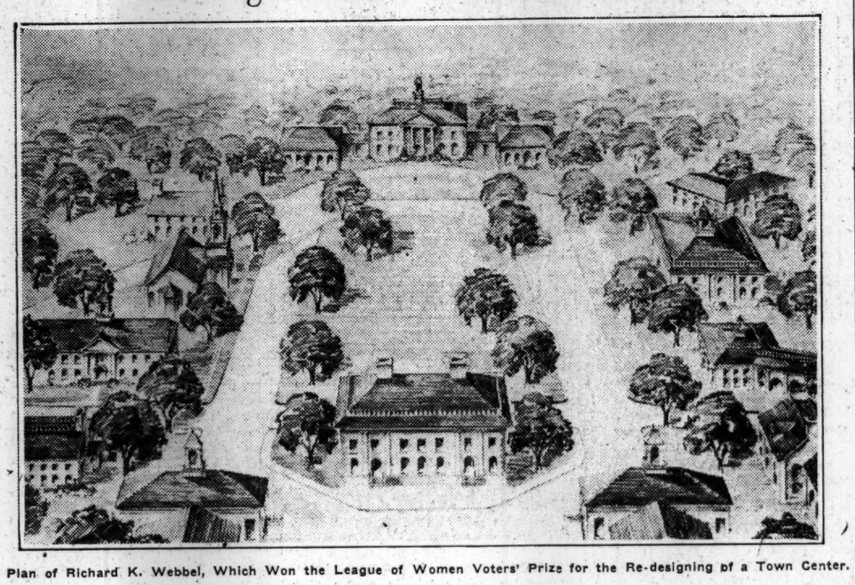
Landscaper's Wide Field

The landscape architect's field is a wide one, according to Mr. Lee. He has to do with the laying out of land and the objects upon it for the greatest human use and enjoyment. In other words, he makes his designs, whether for future cities, or for a backyard garden, with the object of affording his client, whether this be the general public or a private individual, the maximum use of the land, while at the same time preserving its maximum beauty as a source of enjoyment in the use of the land.

This, when applied to the design of cities, public areas, parks, playgrounds, or residential areas, lifts the design into the realm of the fine arts where it justly belongs. A study of the plans and photographs exhibited should, he asserts, convince visitors to the "Modeltown" exhibit of the desirability of the employment of the fine art of landscape architecture in the design of all public areas as well as in the design of private pleasure grounds.

Among some of the notable plans to be included are church grounds and playground plans for Raleigh, N. C., by Warren H. Manning; plans for the town common of Weston, Mass., and for the development of the grounds about the Plymouth Rock Memorial at Plymouth by Arthur A. Shurtleff; plans for park systems, parks, country club, and suburban subdivisions, in and about Boston, and in other states by Olmstead Brothers; various city plans, some of those of recent work in Florida by John Nolen and plans for residential subdivisions on Cape Cod and in Needham, Mass., by Harold Hill Blossom.

A Village Green as 1926 Would Have It



Plan of Richard K. Webbel, Which Won the League of Women Voters' Prize for the Re-designing of a Town Center.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SHIPPING SERVICES

Will Give Boston Regular Sailings to England

Co-incident with the inauguration of the new regular and fast freight and passenger steamship service, from Boston to Southampton direct, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, with the sailing from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, this afternoon of the steamer Ohio, comes announcement of another new steamship service, a freight connection from Boston to London. The latter is by the Cunard-Brocklebank Line's new steel freighters, in conjunction with their Calcutta-to-Boston service.

The Ohio arrived in port this morning from New York, loaded a liberal quantity of merchandise for export, embarked passengers, and sails at 4 p. m. today, inaugurating a service of one cabin type, giving, for the first time a regular and direct passenger connection between Boston and Southampton. The Ohio will make regular sailings once a month, and on July 17 the Orca will make one voyage in this service.

Announcement of the Cunard-Brocklebank new freight service is of special interest because of the wide success of the Calcutta-Boston-New York service established by this line about two years ago and for which four new freighters have just been built. Commencing with the sailing of the Mahout, from Boston on May 25, monthly sailings will be made from Boston direct to London.

PAPER PLANT SOON TO CEASE OPERATING

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 27 (Special)—The Fall Mountain plant of the International Paper Company will cease operation here permanently on or before May 1, with the exception of one paper machine in the finishing plant building and the core plant which is in the top of that building. All other buildings connected with the plant will be torn down and the work of razing will start at once. The cessation of operation will cut the pay roll by 200.

Notice of the plant's discontinuance has been posted in the mill, but assurance is being given employees that most of them will be given employment throughout the summer in tearing down the buildings and on the hydroelectric work which will begin soon under the direction of the New England Power Company.

GOVERNOR SIGNS 12 STATE BILLS

Marking Route of March by General Knox to Cambridge Is Planned

Twelve bills were signed by Governor Fuller yesterday, among them one permitting biennial or annual audits of city and town accounts, another authorizing erection of markers along the route taken during the Revolutionary War by Gen. Henry Knox from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge, and several minor measures.

The bills follow:

Bill permitting audit of accounts of cities and towns, if requested by mayor or selectmen every two years or annually, instead of every three years or annually, as under present law.

Bill authorizing the city of Boston to incur indebtedness for the construction of a new Congress Street bridge.

Bill allowing the payment of $2500 to the father and mother of Everett N. Milen.

Bill requiring domestic insurance companies to reimburse the Commonwealth for expenses incurred outside the State by examiners while in the performance of their duties examining the affairs of such companies.

Bill fixing fee which cities and towns may charge for licenses to operate a motor vehicle for the carriage of passengers for hire at $10. Present law does not fix any fee and charges made by cities and towns have varied considerably.

Bill allowing the city of Chelsea to sell or otherwise dispose of certain land known as Highland Park in said city.

Bill permitting savings banks to sell travelers' checks and transmit money to another state or country.

Bill authorizing the Portia Law School, in the city of Boston, to grant the degree of Master of Laws.

Bill relating to the taxation of certain partnerships, associations and trusts.

Bill relating to the burial of dependent fathers of war veterans.

Bill relating to the ventilation of factories and workshops.

Bill authorizing the erection of markers by the special unpaid commission established to ascertain the route in this Commonwealth over which Gen. Henry Knox brought the guns and ammunition from Fort Ticonderoga to the camp of the Colonial Army at Cambridge in the years 1775-76.

COAL COMPANIES AFFILIATE

Affiliation of the John A. Whittemore's Sons Coal Company with the Burton-Furber Coal Company was announced yesterday by officials of the Whittemore Company. Each company will operate as a separate unit, the purpose of the affiliation being to combine the facilities of both interests to offer more adequate means of fuel distribution to the public. The Whittemore Company serves the territory to the south and west of Boston and the Burton-Furber Company's greatest consumption area lies to the north and east. At the present time, it is said, the Burton-Furber interests maintain the most complete bunkering facilities of any company supplying fuel to vessels in Boston harbor. They also maintain several steamers in the coastwise coal trade maintaining weekly sailings between Hampton Roads and Boston.

CALUMET & ARIZONA

Report of Calumet & Arizona Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net income of $1,065,535 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes. This is equal to $1.66 a share on the 642,757 shares outstanding, and compares with net of $428,630 or 66 cents a share on 642,530 shares in 1924.

WELLESLEY FACULTY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Ten Promotions and Five Additions Made Public

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Ten promotions in the faculty of Wellesley College have been announced by Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president. Miss Olive Dutcher has been promoted from associate professor to full professor of Biblical history; in the same department, Mrs. Muriel Streibert Curtis has has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor, and Moses Bailey from instructor to assistant professor.

In the department of English literature, Miss Annie Kimball Tuell has been raised from assistant professor to associate professor. In the department of French, Miss Ruth Elvira Clark has been promoted from assistant to associate professor. In the department of economics, Davidson Rankin McBride has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor, and the same advance has been made by Lawrence Smith of that department. Mrs. Elizabeth Parker Hunt of the department of reading and speaking has been raised from assistant professor to associate professor. Miss Jessie Esther Comegys has been promoted from instructor to assistant in mathematics. Miss Jean M. Walker has been advanced from assistant to instructor of zoology.

Five new members, with the rank of instructor or above, have been added to the faculty. In the department of art, Alfred H. Barr Jr., Princeton, has been made associate professor. Miss Silence Rowlee, Cornell, has been made instructor in botany. In the department of English literature, Miss Eleanor Hammond, University of Chicago, will be lecturer. Mlle. Marguerite Brechaille, Agrégée de l'Universitie and formerly professeur du Lycee de Garcons, of Rabat, French Morocco, will be visiting professor of French. Mlle. Helen Rochas, professeur du Lycee de Filles, in the same place, will be an instructor in the department of French.

STUDENT CENTER FOR BOSTON UNIVERSITY

At the closing meeting of the all-day conference on housing held in Jacob Sleeper Hall last evening Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, dean of women at Boston University, stated that it is hoped to open a new students' center for girls of the university next September. This probably will be on St. Stephen Street and is made possible through the generosity of public-spirited citizens. It is expected to care for 80 students.

Herbert E. Hawkins, dean of Columbia University, described the dormitory system of Columbia which takes care of 2000 men and women students.

LECTURE ON MUSSOLINI

"Mussolini, a World Portent," will be the subject of a lecture by S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist, before the Women's City Club next Monday evening in Steinert Hall. Following a luncheon in her honor at the clubhouse on Tuesday, Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty, author of "Stella Dallas," will speak on the writing of this novel, which has recently appeared in Boston as a screen production.

Of outstanding interest on the program of the following week is a lecture-entertainment by Maj. Vivian Gilbert, who from his experience as actor, author and soldier is to discuss "Both Sides of the Footlight."

POINTS TO MAINE AS THE ANSWER TO PROHIBITION ISSUE

Gov. Brewster Says State Ran Gamut and Settled Down to Honest Enforcement

PORTLAND, Me., March 27 (Special)—Asserting that the brewers were responsible, long before prohibition, for the judicial determination that an alcoholic content of more than 1 per cent constituted an intoxicating drink, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, speaking before the Class Thirteen Club here, said that "it would not seem that citizens were amenable to the charge of being temperance fanatics when they were willing to accept a definition laid down by the brewers themselves.

"Modification or repeal of the federal prohibition amendment," continued Governor Brewster, "is a proper subject for discussion by citizens of the United States, but nullification of that amendment by the insidious process of modification of our statutory law to permit an alcoholic content that reasonable men and highly prejudiced interests alike have determined to be intoxicating is not within the limits of good citizenship as conceived of in these United States.

"In Maine we ran the entire gamut from nullification to enforcement and back down the scale, until it was finally conclusively demonstrated that honest and earnest enforcement was the one solution that could be found upon which honest citizens could unite. The Nation will find the same answer after as much ferment and trouble as may be necessary to convince it of what is the only simple and sufficient course. Having set their hands to the plow, the citizens of the United States will not turn back, and any dallying with this problem, either in enforcement or in interpretation, will simply aggravate the issues which will finally be settled in but one way."

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS

MOSCOW, March 27—Ten Japanese lumber firms with combined capital of $150,000,000 have bid for timber concession along Siberian coast. They propose to invest $5,500,000 in a cellulose factory, paper company and sawmills.

Council Would Drop State Lines in Distribution of Water Power

New England Representatives Act on Hydro-Electric Program, Vote to Aid Agriculture, Establish Research Bureau and Promote Publicity

PORTLAND, Me., March 27 (Special)—The New England Council indirectly gave its disapproval to Maine's prohibition of power export yesterday when it passed a resolution which declared that "the following objectives in relation to power are desirable for New England":

"The most economical distribution of power throughout New England at the lowest possible rates consistent with good service.

"Maximum utilization of all water powers and interconnections for economy and the protection of all interests.

"Reasonable regulation that will adequately protect the public interests and permit and encourage the healthy growth of the industry.

Aid to Agriculture

Agriculture, another outstanding problem in New England, was second on the list of problems considered and it was decided that the Council should do everything in its power to assist in establishing a better understanding of the needs of agriculture in New England and should in every way possible assist in solving its problems.

The Council also took the important step of offering its good offices for the purpose of bringing about a conference between the parties interested in the proposed increase of freight rates on milk in the New England states for the further consideration of the matter at issue.

The recreational side was also brought to the front by placing Hiram W. Ricker, of Poland Spring, at the head of a recreational committee and Mr. Ricker also presented a resolution calling for a campaign to bring about a co-ordination of all the agencies and individuals throughout New England now engaged in the development of the natural resources of this territory and its exploitation as a vacation territory. This was unanimously adopted.

Research Bureau

The fourth accomplishment of the meeting was the establishment of a properly financed New England Research Bureau to work in co-operation with other regularly organized similar bureaus but which shall also do individual work for the good of the territory which it is designed to serve.

The question of whether the meetings of the Council should be conducted in executive session or thrown open to the public and to the press was carefully discussed and the matter was finally left to the officers to decide. The idea of the open meeting found much favor but it was deemed best not to establish too iron clad a rule in this regard but to leave the matter in such form that what was deemed best at the time might be done.

The next meeting of the council probably will be held in June somewhere in Vermont. It is planned to hold four meetings each year and it is hoped that a program will be worked out whereby winter meetings will be held in southern New England and summer meetings in the three northern states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. It is planned to keep the meetings rotating among the six different states and thus avoid anything which may savor of a certain section or state having a majority of them and thus to outward appearances controlling the policies of its delegates.

ITALY TO CURB TRADE UNIONISM

(Continued from Page 1)

sentation. The Fascist, or national corporations, founded by the syndicalist Edmondo Rossoni, quite independently of the Fascist movement, by which they were absorbed in June, 1922, came last in the field. when Socialism was already defeated, and the prestige of the Socialist unions was already in decline on account of their attitude in the political strikes.

According to published figures, last September the Fascist trade unions had a membership of 1,800,000, against only 500,000 in 1922. To this multiplicity of trade unions the Fascist state has put a finish, not by abolishing any existing unions, but by according legal recognition to one type of union only, and making all effective action on the part of any union dependent on such recognition. Which unions are to be recognized the labor bill does not specifically say, but since the conditons laid down for such recognition can only be fulfilled by the Fascist corporations and no others, in practice the Socialist and Catholic unions are ruled out, and the sole beneficiaries are the Fescist trade unions.

Legal recognition is assured to associations, whether of employers or workmen, which represent not less than 10 per cent of the persons engaged in a given profession or trade in a given district, which propose not only to protect their respective interests, but to educate and assist their members, and whose directors can offer guarantees of capacity, morality and "assured national faith." Legal status is denied to associations subject to international control or which owe allegiance to international organizations. The associations thus recognized become the authorized representatives of their respective trades and professions, and can levy dues in stated amounts on all employers or persons exercising the trade or profession in question in the district for which they act. Every workman, whether he be a member or not of the Fascist corporations, will be obliged to pay to the recognized syndicate a regular contribution, which will be deducted from his wages, of course.

Big Yearly Income Assured

It is calculated that this levy, together with the contributions made by the employers, will bring to the Fascist syndicates a yearly income of several million lire. Only one association can be recognized for each trade or profession. The wage or salary agreements stipulated by such associations have the force of legal contracts and will apply obligatorily to all workers of the category, whether members or not. It will thus be seen that since no other trade unions stand a chance of being recognized, membership in them will become a mere burden without any advantages, and that the workers, rather than go unrepresented by remaining in their old unions, will surely enter the Fascist syndicates. It should be further pointed out that associations of civil servants, of military forces or of persons in the employ of local government authorities are forbidden.

Having thus secured syndical unity, the next step of the Fascist Government was to see that the recognized unions of workers and employers became organs of the state, so that their work might harmonize with that of other state bodies, and should in no case lead to strikes or lockouts, harmful to the national interests and public services. A new system of compulsory arbitration to eliminate trade and labor disputes has been, therefore, introduced, and Fascist leaders are very sanguine of the success of this novel experiment, which they are sure will be copied by other countries in a short time. Where no insurmountable differences exist between employers and workmen in a given industry, their respective unions will frame wage agreements and other contracts concerning the industry for a definite period, which will have the binding force of law.

The Magistracy of Labor

If, however, the unions are unable to reach agreement among themselves, they must submit their cases to a newly constituted Labor Court, consisting of three permanent judges and two variable experts, whose rulings shall have binding and legal force. The decisions of this court—the Magistracy of Labor—are to be taken "on grounds of equity, tempering the interests of the employer with those of the worker, but always safeguarding the superior interests of production." Once the parties have agreed to have recourse to the Magistracy of Labor, the decision must be accepted as binding, while strikes and lockouts are wholly forbidden wherever the Labor Court's jurisdiction is obligatory. The court also issues binding decisions regarding all questions arising out of contracts already concluded, and one of the duties of the new magistracy is to see that the labor contracts duly made by officially organized unions are fully executed, as well as to draw up new contracts when the validity of the old ones comes to an end.

An employer who locks out his men is liable to a penalty of from three months' to a year's imprisonment and a fine of from 15,000 to 100,000 lire. Employees, who by agreement leave work or act so as to disturb its continuity and regularity, are liable to imprisonment from one to three months. Leaders, promoters and organizers of such breaches of the law are liable to imprisonment with solitary confinement for not less than one year and not more than two years and a fine of from 2000 to 50,000 lire. Civil servants who go on strike or disturb work in their offices by agreed action are similarly liable to imprisonment with solitary confinement and loss of civic rights. Moreover, in the event of a strike any civil servant who "does not do his utmost" to insure the regularity or restoration of a public service is liable to imprisonment for from one to six months.

Socialist Control Obviated

One might, perhaps, think that the monopoly granted to the Fascist trade unions will eventually modify the character of the Fascist organizations, since the rank and file of the Fascist corporations might be filled with workmen of distinct Socialist tendencies, and the contrary effect aimed at by such a novel scheme would ultimately be obtained, namely, that the Fascist trade unions would in reality be controlled by Socialists, who would not hesitate to throw off the Fascist yoke at the right moment.

No such fear should, however, be entertained, for the Government has carefully determined that the organizations remain under its direct control, the Government having the right to replace the managers of both the employers' and workers' unions by nominees of its own. The Minister of the Interior, indeed, has to approve the appointment of the president and secretary of the associations by whom these are directed and administered, and may at any time withdraw his approval. He is further empowered to dissolve the executive committee of both types of associations and concentrate in the hands of their president or other Government nominee their whole management.

Press Silent

Serious criticism or even discussion of such an audacious and far-reaching reform has not appeared in the Italian press, with the exception, of course, of the Fascist newspapers, which have given this measure their unconditional support. The Catholic journals have, it is true, expressed their resentment for the exclusion of Catholic trade unions from legal recognition, and all that this recognition implies, but the Fascist Government has taken no notice of these protests. The new order, writes Senator Corradini, closes one period of history in matter of labor, the Socialist, and opens a new one, the national. In Fascism, he plainly states, the Nation is represented, the workingman and the bourgeois, everyone and everyone's interests.

The reform has no doubt its advantages, but it has also its weak points, and it would be dangerous for Fascismo to overlook the latter. One of the fundamental laws on which modern society is founded is the liberty of all to unite in defense of just rights. The state has the duty to recognize and defend this principle but it cannot monopolize action.

Reform Stills Class Warfare

Can the Fascist corporations claim that they represent really the workers' organizations be sustained? Adversaries of the present régime answer unhesitatingly in the negative, since, they say, the leaders and officials of the Fascist trade unions are not elected by the workers but by the Fascist Party. True, the reform puts an end to class warfare and to those stupid industrial strikes which ravaged Italy from 1919 to 1922, but it also marks the end of the workers' rights, won gradually through a struggle which lasted over 30 years. The workers have submitted to it without opposition but without enthusiasm.

The industrialists, on the other hand, while realizing fully its dangers, have approved unconditionally the syndicalist legislation, although the president of the Confederation of Industry, Signor Benni, has declared that in his opinion the application of compulsory arbitration to industry will bring about the end of Italian industry. The truth is that the industrialists are well aware of the real power of the Duce, and they are further convinced that most of the changes introduced in Italian political life by Fascismo will be permanent. Moreover, they are grateful to the Fascist Prime Minister for the prosperity Italy has enjoyed during the past three years and are confident that Signor Mussolini will soon get rid of the most violent elements of Fascismo and govern Italy in a moderate way. Finally, they regard the syndicalist law as a test, and time only will show whether it can function, especially when its first real test will come.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the new Italian labor legislation is in contrast with the clauses of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which acknowledged liberty of labor organization, and that the whole question of the right of association and trade union liberty will be brought before the International Labor Conference in 1927.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES TO BE LECTURE TOPIC

Dr. Robert B. Sosman of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institute of Washington, will give a series of 10 lectures on the "Elastic Waves and the Earth's Structure," to be held in the Geological Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., on Monday to Friday, April 5 to 9; and Monday to Friday, April 12 to 16, from 4 to 5 p m.

The lectures will deal largely with the manner of propagation of earthquake waves, and the measuring of such seismic disturbances.

LABORERS ASK HIGHER WAGE

Demands for an increase of 15 cents an hour for building laborers were unanimously indorsed by the United Building Trades Council at a meeting last night. That the council delegates would also assert their power in the laborers' action to obtain this increase was manifested Building laborers are now receiving 65 cents an hour an. the skilled helpers 70 cents. An increase of 7½ cents an hour to all building laborers, recently offered by the employers, was declined.

HOUSEWARMING BY REPUBLICANS

New Campaign Headquarters in Lawyers' Building Ready for Opening

Republican campaign headquarters, for more than 20 years located in the Kimball Building, have been moved to new and more commodious quarters in the Lawyers' Building at 11 Beacon Street, and a housewarming will be held all day next Tuesday, March 30.

The headquarters of the committee on the fourth floor of the Kimball Building have been the center of Republican strategy in Massachusetts for many years. During the last few campaigns, however, they have been inadequate, particularly since women became eligible to vote. In the back room of those quarters, party notables, among them Henry Cabot Lodge, John W. Weeks, and Winthrop Murray Crane, have met to decide on policies which were of far-reaching importance to the people of the state and nation.

Souvenirs of momentous days adorned the walls of the old rooms. All these have been transferred to the Lawyers' Building, and will be on exhibition Tuesday. The campaign of 1926 will be conducted from the new rooms.

Invitations to attend the opening next Tuesday have been extended to Governor Fuller, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor, all the state officials, Republican members of the Legislature, members of the state committee, and chairmen of city and town committees throughout the State.

No set program for the housewarming is planned. The new rooms, occupying a large part of the seventh floor of the building, will be open throughout the day for inspection, and at noon a buffet luncheon will be served for the guests. Francis Prescott, chairman of the state committee, and other officers will be in attendance throughout the day.

The new headquarters are located only a few steps from the State House, and this convenience, with the larger floor space available, will aid the committee in the coming campaign.

$500,000 SUIT WON BY PUGET SOUND CO.

Recovers Seattle Taxes Paid Under Protest

The Puget Sound Power & Light Company has won an imoprtant suit against the city of Seattle in which the former sought to recover approximately $500,000, being three-fourths of the total taxes paid by the power company on its Seattle Street Railway property for the year 1919, according to word received here by Stone & Webster, managers of the company.

The power company sold the street railway system to the city on March 31, 1919. At the time of sale the property had been assessed for taxes for the year 1919, but the company and the city joined in mutual protest of the tax. The sale agreement between the company and the city provided that if the courts should hold the tax valid, the company was to pay one-fourth and the city three-fourths of the tax for the year 1919, the division being based on the proportionate time that each party had ownership of the street railway property.

In the spring of 1924 the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision upholding the validity of the tax, whereupon the company promptly offered to pay its share of the total tax assessed plus interest to date and called upon the city to pay its share in accordance with its contract. It was necessary for the company to protect its interest to pay the full tax plus interest, amounting to $655,296.20, which it paid under protest.

Steps were then taken by the company to compel the city to refund three fourths of this amount to the company. After protracted litigation in various courts, it has now been decided that the city should refund to the company three-fourths of the 1919 street railway taxes paid by the company, with interest and costs to date, which payment will exceed $500,000.

WOLLASTON CAMP FIRE GIRL CHOSEN EDITOR

Miss Doris E. Ricker of Wollaston, chosen as one of eight members in a contest open to 160,000 Camp Fire Girls for places on the staff of the girls' number of Everygirls, the official publication of the Camp Fire Girls, left today to join the editorial staff in New York. Various plans have been made for the entertainment of the girl-editors. Camp Fire Girls throughout the United States are busy writing, drawing, and illustrating articles to be submitted for this girls' number of the magazine.

Camp Kiwanis for New England Camp Fire Girls on Maquan Lake, South Hanson, Mass., will open its fifth season on June 26 and continue through Sept. 4. Monday, June, 28, will be counselors' stunt night, and on June 30 a costume party with old fashioned songs and dances. The first camp council fire is scheduled for July 2.

PRIZE CONTEST AIDS FORESTRY

Nine Places Qualify for Award of 5000 Trees Offered for Planting

Eight towns, Adams, Billerica, Dartmouth, Greenfield, Lanesborough, New Salem, Pepperell and Winchendon, and one city, North Adams, qualified, according to the twenty-eighth annual report of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, for the prize of 5000 trees offered if they would place 100 or more acres under the Town Forest Act.

Nine other places, Acton, Deerfield, Granville, Holliston, Ludlow, Pittsfield, Peru, Warwick and Williamstown have also met the requirements, but for various reasons the planting has not yet been done. In all, the association has made 21 plantations of 5000 trees each during the last year, totaling 105,000 trees. The planting was done by the Franklin Forestry Company.

Wide Interest Shown

The most encouraging interest is being shown in the state reforestation work by other organizations. For instance, the New England Box Company in Frakling County during the year offered to plant 5000 trees for any town in the county which would establish a forest of 100 or more acres. New Salem and Greenfield each received such allotments of trees, and the offer of this company has further been extended over 1926. The Berkshire Forestry Association, composed mainly of members of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, has made a cash offer of $150 to any town in the county that qualifies for the 5000 trees offered by the Massachusetts Association. Six new town forests were established during the year in Berkshire County.

The Springfield Chamber of Commerce and friends of the Hampden County Improvement League will match the offer of the association to the towns of Hampden County during 1926. The Middlesex forestry committee will do the same for Middlesex towns, and the association looks forward to greater activity in forestry by the towns themselves than ever before.

Program of Education

Upon the educational side of the state forestry work 3000 feet of motion pictures, "The Story of Massachusetts Forests," have been shown to 36,000 people, who have listened also to the lecture by the state forester. Many schools do not give formal instruction in forestry or nature study per se, thus these pictures have been especially welcomed by superintendents, principals and teachers in such districts. They combine instruction and entertainment in happy fashion, and essays subsequently written by the school children have shown how admirably they grasped the fundamentals of the state forestry movement. Capt. Arthur M. Cook, who is now in charge of the work of showing the pictures in schools and community centers, has had extensive experience as supervisor of the national forests in the West.

WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET

Public utilities are to be discussed at a meeting of the Cambridge League of Women Voters to be held on Monday evening in Sanders Theater. Officers of five such utilities will speak. Henry L. Wells, member of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, also will speak. The five utilities are, the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston Elevated Railroad, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Cambridge Electric Light Company, and the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

By the Associated Press

Milwaukee, Wis. March 27

SIX years ago Walter McDaniels entered the state penitentiary at Waupun, a convicted gunman, a desperate youth who believed he never had had a chance in life.

On May 28, McDaniels is to be released from prison by executive order, a qualified electrical engineer, and inventor of electric devices for which he holds valuable patents.

Back of the penitentiary walls, where many men give up hope and fall into routine until the day comes for them to go back into the world, McDaniels planned a new life, even though the court had ordered him confined 25 years.

His education had been neglected, so McDaniels, through a University of Wisconsin extension course, took up simple arithmetic. He had to pay for the course, and that meant he had to work overtime in prison.

Finishing arithmetic, he took up algebra and electrical engineering mathematics. Then followed courses in electrical engineering studies.

In examinations he made high grades. Later McDaniels began work upon an electric sign and flasher, a device in which electric currents are opened and closed to illuminate outlined figures on signboards. This was patented, and now he is working upon two other devices for use in knitting hosiery.

Providence, R. I.
Special Correspondence

BUSH is a handsome, big, black Belgian police dog, living under the eaves of a certain institution. Nellie is a scrubby little dachshund who has formed a deep attachment for Bush. Seldom a day passes, as one of the workmen on the grounds has it, when if Bush does not call on Nellie, the little dog calls on Bush; and it is a familiar sight—Bush on his dignified rounds of the place and Nellie trundling patiently at his heels.

Recently in the course of events and local demand, it became necessary for Bush to wear a muzzle. Bush's mistress, who is also superintendent of the institution, with the aid of one of the workmen, succeeded in devising a leather harness which would serve the purpose and at the same time give the dog the maximum of freedom. Even so, it was a restraint which no self-respecting dog could be expected to bear with equanimity, and it was a sad and much be-puzzled dog who went forth the first morning of its application.

During the morning, Bush's mistress glanced out of the window. There below was her dog, head back, body braced, and in front of him, gallantly pulling at the muzzle, was Nellie, trying with all her might to relieve her friend of the trying device. It is not related that the little dog succeeded in her attempt; but the good will and intelligent understanding which she displayed toward her fellow in distress, her recognition of the difficulty, and her loyal desire to help are worth noting.

BOSTON SCOUTS KEEN FOR CAMP

Meet in Preparation for the Summer Activities at Lakeville

Boston Boy Scouts are preparing for the coming summer camping season. A meeting was held this morning at the Boy Scout headquarters, 15 Exchange Street, and plans made for another meeting to be held on April 1, at 8 p. m., at the Abraham Lincoln School.

Boston Council's summer camp, on Loon Pond, Lakeville, has been divided into two camps, each as large as the original, and 1000 or more Boy Scouts will spend part of the summer there, doing scout work, learning expert swimming and life saving, and having a good time in the bargain.

In order to get all the Scouts who are attending the camp registered at the beginning of the season, these meetings are being held, under the general direction of Donald North, Scout Executive for the Boston Council, and John Candler Cobb, chairman of the council's camp committee. Mr. Cobb will be leader of the coming campaign and his helpers will include Alan Morse, Basil Gavin, Fred W. Janvrin, F. W. Rink and W. E. Hawley, all business men active in the council as members or officers. A Boy Scout committee, consisting of Carl Stearns, Paul Elbaum, Richard Marshall, Jack Tate and Charles Cobb, will assist. These boys are leaders in the Knights of Loon Pond.

The camp itself will be conducted this coming season on the same basis as that of last year. The Boston Council camp committee, in addition to its chairman, includes the following Boston business men: Oliver Wolcott, Edward W. Welch, Richmond Mayo-Smith, Fred W. Janvrin, Robert S. Hale, Sewell C. Brackett, William E. Hawley, Walter F. Waters, Robert T. Fisher and Norman Rayner.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF VERMONT MEETS

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27 (AP)—The annual winter meeting of the Vermont Press Association is being held here today. It was preceded last evening by a dinner at Hotel Vermont, at which the members were guests of the Burlington Free Press. Merton C. Robbins of New York, publisher of several business papers, was the speaker. His subject dealt with the future development of Vermont, particularly as a summer vacation region. He outlined a definite plan to attract outsiders, this to include the construction of five hotels on the plan of the Equinox at Manchester and hard surface for the State's trunk highways.

SUNSET STORIES

Taking Care of Little Brother

IT WAS Saturday morning and there were so many pleasant things to do that Betty Elizabeth could not decide which she wished to do first. Should she play with her paper dolls, or make her new doll a spring hat, or tidy up her doll house, or—

"Betty Elizabeth, come here, dear. I must go to the market and the maid is busy so I want you to take care of your little brother," called her mother.

Now, taking care of little brother was not one of the pleasant things which Betty Elizabeth had planned to do. If she must take care of that mischievous little fellow, she would not be able to do any of the things she had planned. So when she said, "Very well, mother," her voice did not sound very cheerful.

She found little Billy in her mother's room. He had upset the sewing basket and was rolling spools about. He laughed when he saw his sister.

"Naughty, naughty!" cried Betty Elizabeth. "Oh, you naughty baby!"

Billy frowned, then scampered away at his comical gait on all fours. When Betty Elizabeth had put everything back neatly in the sewing basket and set it on the table, she ran to find Billy. He was in the living-room, emptying the coal bucket. He waved his hands and laughed when he saw Betty Elizabeth. He could walk a little, but he could go much faster with the help of his hands, so away he went again on all fours.

Betty Elizabeth almost felt like crying as she set to work putting the coal back in the bucket. When she had tidied up the hearth, she went to look for little Billy again. This time she found him standing on a chair in the pantry emptying cans of sugar and rice into a large yellow bowl.

This time tears really did come to Betty Elizabeth's eyes. "You naughty boy, I'd like to shake you!" she said, as she went to him. When Billy saw the tears, he threw his arms about her neck and kissed her. Betty Elizabeth put her arms about him and carried him away.

"This time, I'll stay right with you and tidy up the pantry later," she said.

Then she washed him and put a fresh frock on him. Before she had finished, the curly little head began to nod, and Billy Boy was asleep. Betty Elizabeth managed to put him in his little bed, though he seemed very heavy.

Just then her mother returned. When she saw Billy sleeping she said: "Bless his little heart. Mother's little angel boy. I am so glad he has been good."

"Good?" echoed Betty Elizabeth faintly.

Her mother laughed and asked: "Well, wasn't he?"

"I guess he thought he was being good," said Betty Elizabeth.

Her mother smiled, saying: "Thank you, dear, for taking care of your little brother. Now run along and play the rest of the morning."

After all, Betty Elizabeth managed to do all the pleasant things she had planned. She said to her dolls: "I am so glad you are only dolls and stay where you are put. If you scampered about like real children, I don't know what I should do."

JEWISH CHORISTERS MAKE DEBUT SUNDAY

Choral Society Offers Free Recital to Public

At the Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association tomorrow night at 8:30 the Jewish Choral Society, under the direction of Henry Gideon, will make its first public appearance.

A program of Russian and Jewish masterpieces in modern and classic music will be presented by the chorus and by soloists.

A number of distinguished musicians are members of the Choral Society, including Jeska Swartz Morse, formerly of the Boston and Chicago Opera Companies. The advisory board includes Arthur Foote, composer; Agide Jacchia, conductor, and Emma Arms Fisher.

Henry Gideon, the organizer and conductor of thes ociety, announces an invitation to the general public to attend the concert, which will be free.

There are a few vacancies in the tenor section and two or three in other sections of the chorus. The society will be the central feature of Young Men's Hebrew Association Night at the Pops on June 3.

DEMOCRATS SEE HOPES FOR IOWA

Chance That Mr. Steck May Displace Mr. Brookhart Pleasing to Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—The 10-to-1 report of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee recommending that Daniel P. Steck, Democrat, from Iowa, be declared to have been elected to the seat now occupied by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, has inspired hopes among Democratic ranks in the Senate that the final outcome of the controversy will bring two Democratic Senators from Iowa, which has been a Republican State since the Civil War. If Mr. Steck is seated he will be the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Iowa since 1860.

Democratic leaders in the Senate expressed the opinion that Mr. Steck's seating will result in a repetition of the circumstances that made for his election. They point out that Mr. Brookhart was defeated by Mr. Steck because of a split in the Republican ranks in Iowa. It is accepted as certainty here that the ousting of Mr. Brookhart will mean his candidacy against Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is a candidate for re-election this year.

How Candidates Will Run

Mr. Cummins will make his campaign as an Administration Republican and Mr. Brookhart as an Independent Progressive Republican. This contest is expected to mean the defeat of Mr. Cummins. The nomination of Mr. Brookhart, it is believed by Democrats, would result in the same situation as developed in 1924, when Mr. Brookhart captured the Republican nomination.

Regular Republicans in the final election swung their suport to Mr. Steck, who, while he ran on the Democratic ticket was in reality a fusion candidate. A repetition of such a casting aside of party lines is hoped for by Democratic leaders, who declare that their party candidate for the senatorship in Iowa will be Clyde Herring, national committeeman from Iowa, or Edwin T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture.

It was intimated from Administration ranks, however, that Senator Cummins' loss of the nomination fight might not mean his retirement from the contest in Iowa. It was said that should the vote between him and Senator Brookhart be close he would be a candidate as an independent in the November election. Senator Cummins has been in the Senate since 1908, and it is contended by his friends that a defeat in the primary would mean a rally to him in the election regardless of party lines.

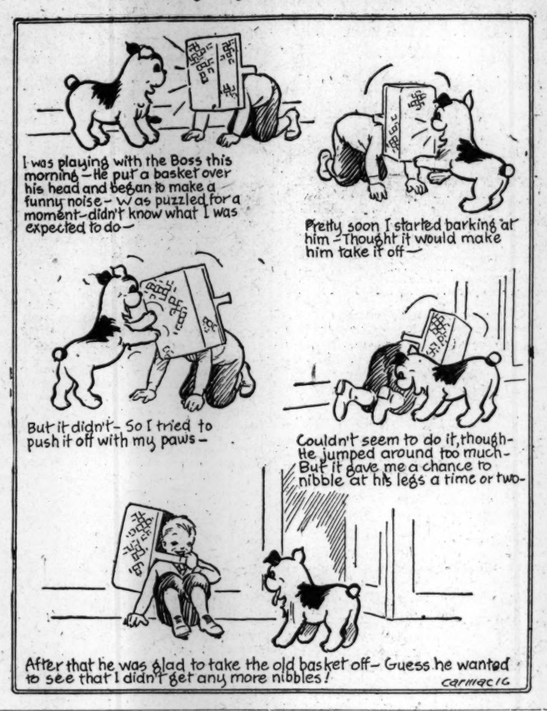
Unusual Contest in 1924

The Brookhart-Steck election in 1924 was one of the most unusual contests of its kind in American history. While the rest of the Democratic Party, from its presidential standard-bearer down the list of candidates, and in every other section and district of the country were denouncing Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general, and the Republicans for alleged dealings in the Teapot Dome oil case, Mr. Steck was making his campaign attacking Mr. Brookhart for his censure of the Republican Administration and Mr. Daugherty. Consequently thousands of regular Republicans in Iowa supported Mr. Steck, the Democrat, and many Democrats voted for Mr. Brookhart, the Republican.

The majority report of the committee, written by Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, member of the sub-committee which investigated the case, declared Mr. Steck winner of the election by 1420 votes. This is refuted by Brookhart supporters, who contend that there are many discrepancies between the original tallies announced in Iowa and those published as found by the Senate Committee.

If Mr. Brookhart is unseated, he will not be deprived of the salary he has drawn, as he was certified by Iowa as having been elected. Mr. Steck, on the other hand, will be entitled to pay from the time he should have taken his seat two years ago.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, March 16

WHETHER one's political sympathies lean toward the side of the Bloc National or toward the Bloc des Gauches, it has become obvious that the present Chamber in France has no working majority. It appears to be capable only of negative decisions. Nothing that is most urgently needed can be accomplished by a body which is as M. Briand frankly told it, "congenitally impotent." The fall of M. Briand on the morning of March 6 was surprising, but, although it was impossible to anticipate that the Chamber would overthrow him a few hours before his train left for Geneva for the most important ceremony of post-war days, namely, the admission of Germany into the League of Nations, nevertheless M. Briand had been hanging on for three months. He had performed miracles of equilibrium. One had expected him to tumble day after day, but in the end one had supposed that he would survive until after the Extraordinary Assembly and Council of the League. Taken individually, the members of Parliament are most reasonable, and the writer in private conversation hears them perpetually bewail the curious incompetence which the Chamber has displayed. It would appear that once reasonable men become a collectivity they are caught in the wheels of some unreasonable machine. Neither on one side, nor on the other, does there appear to be a positive majority, and France cannot afford to fritter away four crucial years during which time the franc falls lower and lower and confidence is abandoned, even by the most robustly optimistic temperaments.

The Constitution provides for a dissolution, but it is one of the gravest political acts that the President of the Republic can take. It is the President who orders a dissolution, but he can only sign the decree if it is approved by a majority vote in the Senate. Only once in the history of the Third Republic has a President summoned up courage to dissolve the Chamber, and the results were unpleasant for the President. It was on June 25, 1877, that Marshal MacMahon, then President, decided on an appeal to the country. The Radicals, to whom he was hostile, were returned in a majority, and the upshot of it was that Marshal MacMahon was a little later compelled to resign. The fate of the President would perhaps have been of little importance, but the incident established a sort of doctrine that the dissolution of the Chamber was almost illegal, was almost a Presidential coup d'état. Doubtless, therefore, the President, who has been reduced to a mere figure-head in France, will hesitate to exercise his authority. But something will soon have to be done. There is a popular outcry against Parliament that is perfectly justified, for a more helpless and at the same time more mischief-making assembly than that which was returned on May 11, 1924, has never been seen. Since M. Poincaré handed over the seals of office it is reckoned that, counting reconstructed cabinets, no fewer than seven ministries have come and gone in France. During the last five months there have been no fewer than five finance ministers.

Fiscal Instability

Thus it is not so much the stability of the franc that must exercise the minds of the friends of France but rather the stability of governments. In reality, there is no serious financial problem except in a secondary sense. The financial problem is almost entirely the outcome of the political problem. If a strong ministry could be established, if Parliament could forget its quarrels, and if proper taxation and other suitable measures were imposed, France would find its feet again very quickly. But there's the rub! Can such ministerial authority be regained and can something like unanimity be achieved in the Chamber? Some of the best political judges, who cannot be described as inveterate pessimists, are coming to the conclusion that the preliminary conditions of sound finance cannot be obtained, and it follows that while there is governmental instability there must be fiscal instability. The regular French budget has not yet been voted. France is living on provisional credits that are voted month by month. It took Parliament seven months of last year to vote last year's budget—in other words, the budget was seven months overdue. This year it is already three months overdue. All kinds of additional schemes have been put forward and have one by one collapsed. The Finance Bill which was left in the air when M. Briand fell was not the budget but was a bill providing extra taxation to make up a presumed deficit. Besides, Treasury requirements for the payment of bonds which mature soon amount to 3,000,000,000 francs, and there is also an unknown number of National Defense Bonds of three or even one month which may be presented for repayment. Were panic to set in the consequences would be incalculable. It may, in any case, be very difficult to avoid further inflation.

Parliament Blamed

Everybody is blaming Parliament. One may pick up newspapers of every shade of opinion and find the strongest condemnation of the methods—or lack of method—which have hitherto prevailed. Such organs of the Left as the Ere Nouvelle admit that the Radical-Socialist combination, from which so much was expected, has failed. L'Homme Libre, which took the Radical side, makes the same confession. The Intransigeant, which has the largest circulation of the Paris evening papers, cries, "Have you ever heard of an industry or business firm which had seven different managers in a few months and which did not go bankrupt?" The Temps declares that the French Nation cannot afford to wait any longer for solutions. Le Journal says: "The situation is stupefying." The Matin denounces the disorder. The Victoire is convinced that with such a Parliament there is no hope of any betterment of the situation. The Nouveau Siècle states: "We are driven irresistibly toward bankruptcy and it is Parliament that is to blame." The Gaulois, quoting M. Franklin Bouillon, demands that if Parliament cannot deal with the questions before it, it should simply shut up shop. So one could quote from almost every newspaper articles which repeat in different words similar sentiments.

French Foreign Policy

It is, however, necessary to state emphatically that there is not the smallest desire in any quarter to change France's foreign policy. Badly as successive Prime Ministers have conducted the financial affairs of the country, from M. Herriot to M. Briand, they have well interpreted national feelings in the realm of foreign affairs. There is, of course, criticism of the manner in which they have acted, but even M. Poincaré appears to be reconciled to the tremendous change which followed his resignation in 1924. The wish to make peace with Germany and to institute a new era of friendship in Europe is sincere, and whatever is to be reproached against M. Herriot, M. Painlevé and M. Briand, they have rightly guided the French in respect of their general diplomacy. With this or that step it is possible to quarrel, but on the whole they have gone in the proper direction. The truth is that France grew weary of fighting the opinion of the whole world, and there is not likely to be any reversal of foreign policy whatever happens at home. One trusts, however, that the French, who have carried out one part of their task so well, will quickly become aware of the need of carrying out another task, which is no less vital to France's existence as a first-class power.

Progress in the Churches

Chief Justice William Howard Taft is a member of the Unitarian commission named to consider with a similar commission from the Universalist churches the promotion of sympathy and co-operation among liberal Christians, it is announced in the Christian Register. These two commissions, with another from the Congregationalists, are expected to hold their first meeting soon.

Other members of the Unitarian commission are Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; the Rev. Dr. Augustus P. Reccord, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Detroit, and a director of the Western Unitarian Conference; Prof. James A. Tufts of Exeter Academy, N. H.; and the Rev. Dr. Harold E. B. Speight, minister of King's Chapel, Boston, the oldest Unitarian church in America.

Dr. Frederick W. Perkins, minister of the First Universalist Church, Lynn, Mass., is chairman of the Universalist Commission on Comity and Church Unity. Dr. Frank T. Sanders of New York, recording secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, is head of the commission of Congregationalists.

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A study of the place of women and woman's work in the life and work of the church as a whole, which is now being made, promises to attract widespread interest. It is undertaken by a joint committee representing the Federal Council of Churches, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions under the direction of Miss Clarissa H. Spencer, whose services have been lent by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The research department of the Federal Council is co-operating.

The inquiry will include the present form of organization of women's work in the various communions, the relations of the women's societies to the general organizations of the church, the reasons for and against the tendency to develop inclusive boards and agencies made up of men and women serving together, the extent to which women are eligible to serve upon national and local official church boards, and the status of women with regard to the ministry and other forms of religious work.

The officers of the joint committee are: chairman, Mrs. John Ferguson, president of the Council of Women for Home Missions; vice-chairman, Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn, president of the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions; and secretary, the Rev. Samuel McCrea, Federal Council of Churches.

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Hope that the church can do something to promote adequate support of clean plays was expressed by playwrights, editors and ministers at a banquet held recently in New York.

A committee was formed to promote closer co-operation between the church and theater. The chairman is the Rev. George R. Andrews, chairman of the committee of religious and educational drama of the Federal Council of Churches.

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One of the sessions of the annual assembly of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales, held at Llandrindod Wells, March 22-25, took the form of a Christian International. Prof. Julius Richter of Berlin and Pasteur Merle D'Aubigne of Paris addressed the delegates, and J. Ramsay MacDonald presided.

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The Methodist Episcopal church has organized two more annual conferences outside the United States. One is the Hyderabad conference, comprising territory formerly included in the south India conference. The South Fukien conference in the same country has been made a full annual conference.

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The Intermountain Conference for Christian Workers in Utah will hold its twelfth session at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, June 15 to 22.

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The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued St. John's Gospel in Hausa, written in Aljemi, the western Sudan form of Arabic script and reproduced by photography. To suit native taste it is printed on saffron-colored paper and bound in green. Members of a church of the United Mission in northern Nigeria have subscribed a substantial sum toward the cost.

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The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church lists a membership of more than 600,000 in the United States and several thousand in other countries. More than 700 missionaries are maintained and a budget of $2,500,000 is raised annually. There are no salaried officers.

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Answers received to the questionnaire on present world problems sent out by the Y. M. C. A. to the young men and boys of 55 nations will be considered at the International Conference of 1200 delegates, to be held at Helsingfors in August.

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The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order has scheduled its second conference at Olivet, Mich., during August. The discussion method is to be used and formal addresses avoided.

ASKS RAILROADS TO SHARE BRIDGE

Port Authority Would Route New York Central Over Hell Gate Span

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27 — Wider utilization of the facilities of the Hell Gate Bridge, declared to be in the public interest, are sought in a case brought by the Port of New York Authority to compel the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads, joint owners of the bridge, to share it with the New York Central. The question is being heard by Interstate Commerce Commissioners and the Public Service Commission, as it is both an intrastate and an interstate matter.

The owners of the bridge, which, with accessories, represents an investment of more than $30,000,000, assert that a compulsory order to share these facilities with a competitor would tend to discourage railroads from expending their own funds in the future to provide new gateways, which, ultimately, they might have to share with companies which did not contribute toward the expense. Payment for the use of these is not equal to the advantage received, the roads assert.

The New York Central is an unwilling recipient of the advantages which the Port Auhtority, in its comprehensive plan for the better handling of freight into New York City, seeks to give it. Its position is that the number of freight cars—between 50 and 100 a day—which would use this route to and from shippers in Queensborough, Long Island, is not of sufficient importance to upset its present arrangements. The cross haul which would be involved, moving over several tracks carrying a heavy passenger movement, is not warranted by the small traffic which would use the route, it asserts.

Contending that the obstacles to the greater utilization of the bridge are overemphasized by the railroads, the Port of New York Authority maintains that the all-rail route thus available would be superior to the present method of car-floatage around the harbor and that time would be saved to shippers by using the bridge route.

Disadvantages of the route proposed by the Port Authority, which would bring freight from the west down the Hudson River division, New York Central, to Mott Haven Junction, over a short but tortuous and congested branch and through a freight yard to a connection with the New York Connecting Railway (Hell Gate Bridge), are numerous from an operating standpoint, the New Haven contends.

At present, the Pennsylvania-New Haven interchange business moving over Hell Gate Bridge amounts to 500 to 600 freight cars each way daily. The business which would move over the bridge en route from New York Central points, if through rates were established, would be approximately only 10 per cent of this.

ANNAPOLIS AND YALE FAVORITES

Rutgers Also Has a Chance in the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The natators of Yale University and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis will be the chief contenders in the finals of the individual championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at the Columbia University pool this evening, with several Rutgers College swimmers as possible contenders for some of the titles. Each qualified one or two swimmers in every event, Yale furnishing 10 of the survivors to nine for the Naval Academy. Rutgers was third, with four men in three events, two of its entrants surviving in the dive, while a single representative was left in the 100 and furlong swims.

Capt. J. H. Hawkins '26, Princeton, who was the highest individual scorer in the team championships, was one of the two Princeton University men to qualify, but had a narrow escape from failure in the quarter-mile swim when he stopped short of the finish line, when leading by a considerable margin all the way, and only when two other swimmers had passed him, saw his mistake and finished in third place. As the survivors were decided on a time basis, he managed to be included in the surviving four, as the other heat was in much slower time.

Six men qualified in more than one event. Capt. J. D. Bronson Jr. '26, J. A. House '28S, and W. F. Sanford '28, all of Yale, and A. R. Rule Jr. '26, P. A. Wyckoff '26, and G. B. Coale '27 of Annapolis, each came through to the finals twice. Bronson survived in the 50 and 100, House in the backstroke and 100, Sanford and Coale in the two distance swims, Rule in the 50 and backstroke, and Wyckoff in the 50 and furlong. The complete list of qualifiers is as follows:

50-Yard Dash—A. R. Rule Jr., Annapolis; P. A. Wyckoff '26, Annapolis; J. D. Bronson Jr., Yale; W. S. Stage, Yale. Best Time—24⅗s., made by Bronson.

150-Yard Backstroke—A. R. Rule Jr., Annapolis; A. J. Bowren, Princeton; Melvin Morse, Syracuse; J. A. House, Yale. Best Time—1m. 47⅗s., made by Rule.

200-Yard Swim — G. B. Coale, Annapolis; P. A. Wyckoff, Annapolis; D. S. Warner, Rutgers; W. F. Sanford, Yale. Best Time—2m. 26⅗s., made by Wyckoff.

Fancy Dive—C. S. Cooper, Annapolis; with 95.4 points, lead, also W. Y. Hull, Brown; C. D. Millison, Columbia; F. H. Curry Jr., Rutgers; A. E. James, Rutgers, and W. B. F. Hall, Yale.

200-Yard Breastroke—J. R. Chase, Amherst; Willard Isham, Dartmouth; H. C. Allan Jr., Annapolis; F. M. Rickman, Yale. Best Time—2m. 46⅗s., made by Allan.

440-Yard Swim—G. B. Coale, Annapolis; J. H. Hawkins, Princeton; J. L. Luke, Yale; W. F. Sanford, Yale. Best Time—5m. 23⅘s., made by Luke.

100-Yard—P. A. Wyckoff, Annapolis; H. M. Lewis, Rutgers; J. D. Bronson Jr., Yale; J. A. House, Yale. Best Time —54⅕s., made by Bronson.

RULE ON U. S. TEAMS LIFTED BY CANADA

MONTREAL, Que., March 27 (Special)—In all probability the ban that was placed on amateur hockey teams in the United States by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association will be removed and once again international competition will be allowed. At yesterday's meeting the regulation forbidding C. A. H. A. teams from playing with any United States teams except college organizations was rescinded and in its place a regulation was adopted whereby Canadian teams can play against United States which are bona fide amateurs. To make this possible, Canadian teams, through the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, must obtain information from the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States that the team to be played against is a strictly amateur team. The election of officers resulted as follows:

S. P. Quilty, Ottawa, past president; Dr. Sandercock, Calgary, president; W. A. Fry, Dunnville, vice-president; W. A. Hewitt, Toronto, registrar-treasurer; E. G. Murphy, Fort William; E. J. C. Finch, Montreal; J. P. Watson, Victoria; J. W. Hamilton, Regina, and W. A. Hewitt, Toronto, registration committee; Fred Marples, Winnipeg, A. A. U. of C. governor.

DETROIT FIVE MEETS BROADVIEW IN FINAL

TORONTO, Ont., March 27 (Special)—Detroit, Mich., and Broadview, champions of Ontario, qualified for the finals today in the Y. M. C. A. international basketball championship tournament by victories yesterday. Detroit advanced by defeating the Toronto West End Five, 32 to 19, while Broadview triumphed over Oak Park, Ill., champions, 21 to 18.

Oak Park and the Cincinnati Wildcats, United States Y. M. C. A. champions, the favorites for the international honors, were both eliminated yesterday, Oak Park winning over the Wildcats by 30 to 29 in what is considered the best exhibition of basketball ever played on a Canadian court.

The two games were too much for the Illinois team and the players tired in the game with Broadview later in the day. Four games were played yesterday, Tiffon, O., losing the first of the consolation series to the New London (Conn.) team, 31 to 20.

WASHINGTON AWARDS "W"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27 (Special)—The athletic council of Washington University has awarded the letter W to six members of this year's basketball team. In addition to Capt. Russell H. Seago '26, the following men were awarded numerals: W. G. Cox '26, former captain and brilliant running guard; T. J. Winkler '26, back guard; E. C. Stanford '27 and L. M. Echert '27, forwards, and F. E. Hutton '27, substitute forward. Captain Seago has completed his basketball career at Washington. For three years he played center and was one of the team's leading point scorers. Coach D. S. White will lose through graduation and ineligibility two other players, Cox and Winkler.

MAUPOME DIVIDES TWO

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (Special)—Division was made of two games here, yesterday, by P. E. Maupome of Cleveland and J. M. Layton of this city in the title race of the United States Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Layton won in the afternoon, 50 to 42, in 66 innings, Maupome winning at night, 50 to 42, in 39 innings. High runs of 6 and 5 were made by the visitor, 5 and 7 by the local.

TWO ADJOURNED GAMES PLAYED

SEMMERING, Austria, March 27 (AP)—Two adjourned games were played in the international chess tournament yesterday. F. D. Yates of England figured in both of them, drawing one and losing the other to Rubinstein of Poland. The summary: Thirteenth round—Rubinstein, Poland, defeated F. D. Yates, England. Fourteenth round—David Janowski, France, drew with F. D. Yates, England.

PENN. ELECTS McDONALD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27 (Special)—G. D. McDonald '27, star 125-pound wrestler of the University of Pennsylvania varsity team for the last two years, was elected captain of the team for 1927 at the annual banquet held last night. McDonald comes from Jamestown, N. D., and is one of the best wrestlers the Red and Blue has had in recent years.

Perfect String by Reinle of Racine

Second 300 to Be Made in History of American Bowling Congress

TOLEDO, O., March 27 (Special)—A perfect score rolled by Charles Reinle, Racine, Wis., in his two-man event, was the feature of excellent rolling in the American Bowling Congress international tournament here yesterday.

This is the second time that a 300-score has been made in the 26 years of the tournament, the former perfect game having been rolled in Toledo by William J. Knox, Philadelphia, in 1923.

Reinle was paired with R. Riepel and together they scored 1278, putting them in ninth position in the event. Reinle first made 167 points, then 300 and followed with 183.

J. Troubenick and L. Huebner, Chicago, achieved second place with 1300 and W. Nelson and E. Comstock, Muskegon, Mich., with 1284, went into a tie for seventh place. The two-man event brought forth high scores in addition to these leaders.

The Koors 29 of Dayton finished this morning with 2954, which put them in fifth position in the major team event. Zavakos of this team, through consistent rolling in his singles and doubles events, yesterday totaled 1885 pins for third place in the all events.

Wolff Tailors of Dayton with 2837 and Golden Glow of Dayton with 2824 were leaders in the evening five-man competition. In the second shift, 24 Detroit teams occupied the alleys, but no threats at high scores were being made.

While Reinle was rolling his 300 his partner rolled 226, which gave them 526, a new world record for a single two-man game.

J. Heat, Chicago, 646, was best singles scorer of the day, with five others getting more than 600 pins. The leaders in each division:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Team and city	Pins
Recreation, No. 2, Port Huron	3053
Birk Bros, Chicago	3020
North Central Alley, Chicago	2964
Mineralites, Chicago	2961
Koors 29, Dayton	2954
Paul Dugalls, Detroit	2938
W. & S. Insurance, Chicago	2900
Horlick, Racine	2900
Baker Hy-Grades, Cleveland	2898
Parysek Coals, Cleveland	2898

INDIVIDUAL SCORES

Bowler and city	Pins
Edward Votel, Braddock, Pa.	731
John Rehor, Cleveland	714
A. Meier, Newport, Ky.	710
J. W. Albright, Chicago	704
A. L. Sindelar, Chicago	703
Harley Goodell, Toledo	695
B. Panicia, Jackson	692
O. R. Haff, New York	685
J. T. Ostermuller, St. Louis	681
M. Klinger, Erie, Pa.	677
T. Coley, Rochester	677

TWO-MAN TEAMS

Team and city	Pins
J. Hubert-T. Coley, Rochester	1344
J. Troubenick-L. Huebner, Chicago	1300
R. C. Pekie-L. Bunning, Chicago	1292
H. Ernst-M. Egan, Buffalo	1291
F. Meden-A. Vidmar, Cleveland	1288
H. Grogan-R.W.Willoughby, Chicago	1287
W. Nelson-E. Comstock, Muskegon	1284
A. Kellar-N. Bierlein, Detroit	1284
C. Reinle-R. Riepel	1278
C. Gray-H. Schneiderman, Ind'polis	1276

ALL-EVENTS

Bowler and city	Pins
W. J. Matthes, Chicago	1942
C. E. Paske, Chicago	1892
Zavakos, Dayton	1885
N. Bierlein, Detroit	1884
R. C. Pekie, Chicago	1884
Edward Votel, Braddock, Pa.	1879
J. Kelwasser, Plymouth, Mich.	1873
F. S. Thoma, Chicago	1873
T. O'Connell, Detroit	1872
W. Cook, Philadelphia	1867

AMERICANS INVITED TO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—An attempt is being made to induce American athletes to visit South Africa. The Natal Amateur Athletic Association has cabled the American Amateur Athletic Union, inviting a team of from four to six athletes. It is considered essential there should be a sprinter, a middle-distance runner, a distance man, and one for field events. It is hoped one of them will be a man fit to oppose Sydney Atkinson, the South African champion, in the hurdles and long jump. American opinion was sounded by Harold Sulin, who, when in Europe as manager of the South African Olympic team, was led to believe that the Americans would be keen to make the journey.

It is particularly hoped to secure H. M. Osborne, a first-class man at sprints, middle distance and field events, who is credited with having done the 100 yards in 9 4-5s., and a special invitation is being extended to him. The expenses, it is proposed, will be covered by guarantees. Any South African or Rhodesian center will be given the opportunity of participating in the tour provided the required amount is guaranteed.

PERSONNEL OF ARMY TEAMS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday the personnel of four army teams which will take part in the United States elimination balloon races to be held at Little Rock, Ark., beginning April 29. The teams will be as follows:

No. 1—Lieut. James F. Powell, pilot; Lieut. James F. Early, aide, from Phillips Field, Maryland.

No. 2—Lieut. William A. Geray, pilot; Lieut. Rowland Kieburtz, aide, Langley Field, Va.

No. 3—Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray, pilot; Lieut. Douglas Johnston, aide, Scott Field, Ill.

No. 4—Capt. Lawrence F. Stone, McCook Field, O., pilot; Capt. Guy R. Catman, Reserve Corps, St. Joseph, Mo., aide.

The races will decide the American entry for the international Bennett Cup competition.

TITLES GO TO ILLINOIS A. C. STARS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (Special)—Three swimming championships of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States were captured here last night by the representatives of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago. Arne Borg won the 100-yard free-style race in 55s., defeating W. A. Kimball and Albert Schwartz, his teammates. Kimball won the 50-yard free-style event in 24⅖s., defeating R. J. Greenberg and D. L. Jones of the Chicago Athletic Association. Miss Ethel Lackie of the I. A. C. won the women's 100-yard free-style race in 1m. 2s. Her teammates, Miss Bernice Rice and Miss Ann Gerber, tied with Miss Fanny Homer of the Milwaukee Athletic Club for second place.

PRINCETON ELECTS ALEXANDER

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27 (AP)—Edward G. Alexander of Fairmount, W. Va., yesterday was elected captain of basketball at Princeton University for the season of 1926-27. He won his letter in the 1924-25 season as substitute guard and played the position regularly during this season. His election must be ratified by the athletic association.

HARADA IS EASY WINNER

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Takeichi Harada, premier Japanese tennis star, won the annual Halifax County tenis singles championship, here, yesterday, defeating George J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

YALE'S 1929 TEAM WINS

Duplicating the victory scored last week by the Blue varsity swordsmen, Yale University's freshman fencing team triumphed over Harvard University's freshmen in the Hemenway Gymnasium last night, 6 to 3.

OUTDOOR WORK MUCH DELAYED

Syracuse Nine Starts Trip South March 31, With Little Diamond Practice

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 27 (Special)—Weather conditions have prevented the Syracuse University baseball candidates from getting a workout on the diamond, and possibilities are not very good for much outdoor practice before the team leaves for its southern trip.

The team and staff are scheduled to leave Syracuse, March 31, for the spring trip in the South, where it will open the 1926 season with two games with William and Mary College, April 1 and 2. In addition to these games the Orange nine will play three others before returning north. From Williamsburg the team goes to Charlottesville, where it plays University of Virginia April 3. April 5 the nine will play Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburgh, and winds up the southern tour on April 6 against Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.

Coach Carr has selected four pitchers, four infielders, and two catchers to make the trip, the outfield positions being as yet uncertain, although William Beishline '27, captain-elect of soccer, will probably be a sure selection.

Capt. T. H. Ringwood '26 will be at short, with Victor Hanson '27, star basketball forward, and captain-elect of football, at second. C. A. Richmond '28 will cover third base and M. H. Berzin '28 first. The two catchers slated for the trip are William Eisemann '27 and J. M. Candwell '28. Heading the pitching staff is Nelson Schlagel '26, who bids fair for high honors in that poistion this year. With him are William Van Lengen '26, C. A. Allen '27 and William McConnel '28.

Considering the fact that the men have been confined entirely to indoor work, the showing made thus far has been rather encouraging. Given a few days on the diamond under actual playing conditions before the southern trip, and the team should give a good account of itself against the southerners.

Manager G. T. Driscoll '26 has arranged a schedule of 26 games, the majority of which will be played away from home. The first home game will be played April 21, when the Orange faces Clarkson University. Other important contests on the home diamond are United States Military Academy, April 24; Pennsylvania State College, May 21; Colgate University, May 22, and Cornell University, May 26.

SUNAO OKAMOTO BENGAL CHAMPION

Japanese Star Is Pressed by Mehte, a Parsi, for Title

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Sunao Okamoto, the well-known Japanese lawn tennis player, won the men's singles at the recent annual Bengal championships for 1926, which were noteworthy for the manner in which established favorites either lost, or had to battle hard to retain their titles. Thus Okamoto, champion in 1921, 1923, 1925, and for many years Zenzo Shimizu's chief rival, was pressed in the final of the men's singles to five sets by P. Mehte, a young Parsi who is captain of the Presidency College team, and Mrs. McKennie, who has won a large number of up country tournaments, was defeated by a local lady, Mrs. Graham, in the women's singles, after being ahead five games to love in the third and deciding set.

To a rather unusual extent, Europeans figured in the finals this year, Mrs. Graham defeating Mrs. McKennie in the women's singles, 5—7, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. Graham and Meyer beating Yusoof and Mrs. Stork, an Indian and European combination, in the mixed doubles; and Meyer and Robson, an European pair, beating an Anglo-American combination in Brooke Edwards and McInnes, through the enforced retirement of Brooke Edwards. Other players who had to retire were Kitagawa, Okamoto's partner, and Krishna Basada, an Indian from Lucknow, who was one of the men's doubles title holders. The men's singles final was fought out between a Japanese and a Parsi.

It is interesting to note that Brooke Edwards, the American, is said originally to have been right-handed. After his war service he was obliged to take to the left-handed game, in which, although erratic, he is quite one of the hardest hitters in India.

The cosmopolitan nature of the gathering is to be noted. At the time of writing, what are known as the All-India championships were proceeding at Allahabad, that city, on account of its central position having been allocated the most important meeting. The tournament is, however, steadily falling off in importance, the best players finding it more and more difficult to make the long journey. The proposal has been made that the All-India championships should be held in rotation at the principal centers. Today, and probably in most years—certainly in the Kingscote-Shimizu period—the best tennis is and was to be found in Calcutta.

A few years ago, when S. M. Jacob, Mahommed Sleem, and L. S. Deane, were all in residence at Lahore, the best tennis in India was to be found in the Punjab capital. Next year, it is said that Sleem, Dr. Andreas, the French-Canadian of Mussoorie who ran J. O. Anderson to five sets at Wimbledon, and S. M. Hadi have promised to come to Calcutta to compete in the Bengal tournament. This year D. R. Rutnam, the Cambridge half-Blue, was competing at Calcutta. The play was followed with an unusual amount of interest on account of an unfounded rumor that he had once taken a set off the redoubtable W. T. Tilden 2d.

ANDOVER WRESTLERS ELECT

ANDOVER, March 27—Kiyoshi Yamaguchi will lead the Phillips Andover wrestlers next year. He was unanimously elected to succeed Carl Capra, an Italian, now Englewood, N. J., resident. Yamaguchi was born in Kobe, Japan, and has wrestled in the 115-pound class for the past two years.

B. U. ELECTS COHEN

Boston University has elected Louis Cohen '28 of Worcester, Mass., captain of the 1926-27 basketball team. He was the high point scorer during the past season, and for two years has been prominent on the cross-country team.

ESPANOLA WINS THE KING'S CUP

Bahama Small Boat Racing Interests Americans

Interesting accounts of small boat racing in the Bahamas are being brought back by American yachtsmen who have been basking under southern skies this winter and have taken part in some of the contests which have been held in the new 15-foot knockabouts of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club of which a number of well known corinthians in New York and New England are members.

The principal trophy, a gold vase, presented by the ancient Royal Yacht Squadron of Cowes, and known as the King's Cup, was won by the Espanola owned by Harold Wesson of Springfield, Mass., the Tom True owned by Moseley Taylor of Boston, Mass., and sailed at times by Robert W. Emmons Jr., of New York, and Buzzard's Bay, was second, while not far behind were the Red Rover owned by Spencer Gordon Jr., of Fall River, and the Blackbeard owned by President Clifford D. Mallory of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association.

Among the others who have been sailing at Nassau this winter were Daniel Bacon of Oyster Bay, Commodore of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club, Henry B. Plant, vice-commodore of the Seawanaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Harry L. Maxwell, one of the cleverest corinthians in the United States, Irving Cox, the designer of the knockabouts, F. N. Doubleday, the publisher, Frank C. Munson, Franklin Remington of Oyster Bay, and T. H. Wallace of Springfield.

In the races for the King's Cup, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, chairman of the regatta committee, was assisted by Charles E. Hodges, a well known yachtsman of Boston and Manchester.

Nassau Harbor in which the races were sailed, is quite narrow with considerable tide and frequent shoal spots where the coral heads crop out, so that a good skipper is one who keeps his "eye peeled" for humps below and puffs above, for the winds blow hard from about any quarter. In the race of March 5, in which most of the fleet sailed under double reefs, the Red Rover, with Miss Borden at the helm started out under sail and was dismasted.

In one of the races for the King's Cup, the weather was so strong that Admiral Bridgeman decided, just before the time set for the race to call it off. When Commodore Bacon came alongside in the Jolly Roger and learned of the postponement, he announced that the race would be sailed and that he would give the cup. And sailed it was and it turned out to be the best of the series.

The knockabouts are 21ft overall, 15ft. on the waterline, 6ft. beam and 3ft. draft. They are planked with a native wood, and have a Marconi rig with Ratsey sails.

They are known as the "Pirate Class" and many of their owners sail races in true buccaneer rig.

U. S. Cricket Team to Play at Toronto Club

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27

A SERIES of international cricket matches will be played at Toronto between a picked Philadelphia team and the Toronto Cricket Club, it has been announced here by C. C. Morris of the Merion Cricket Club.

Philadelphia was invited to take part in the matches by Norman Segram, captain of the Toronto team. The matches, which will be played the first week in July, are planned as part of the celebration incident to the opening of the Toronto club's new grounds.

Players from the Philadelphia team will be selected from Merion, Philadelphia, Germantown and Frankford cricket clubs.

TRACK HONORS GO TO MIDDLE WEST

Five Meet Records Fall in Texas Relay Games

AUSTIN, Tex., March 27 (AP)—Sturdy sons of the middle west yesterday captured a big portion of the laurels at the University of Texas relay games here.

In the university division the Kansas State Agricultural College won the two-mile relay, University of Kansas the quarter-mile relay, University of Illinois the half-mile relay, and in the mile relay University of Iowa's great quartet repulsed the East, winning by inches over Georgetown University. The Iowans set a new record of 3m. 23 5-10s. Records for the meet fell in five of the eight special events, and in four of the five relay races.

The East came in for a share of the glory, W. A. Dowding of Georgetown winning the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 3 in., and his teammate, Hines, setting a mark of 192ft. 4in. in the javelin throw. As Hines is a freshman, his performance was not allowed. R. M. Whalen of Georgetown ran second to Landa of Texas in the 100-yard dash.

Adrian Paulen, Dutch middle-distance star, was not forced to extend himself in a special quarter-mile event, which he won in 49 8-10s.

G. P. Guthrie of Ohio State University captured the pentathlon, taking first place in four of the five events. He also won the 120-yard high hurdles against a field which included two Missouri Valley conference stars, George C. Simpson of Drake University and G. L. Fitch '28 of University of Missouri.

The National University of Mexico finished second in the medley mile relay of the college division, coming from behind on the home stretch.

BOS NEW JUNIOR 18.2 CHAMPION

Defeats Matsuyama for the United States Balkline Billiard Title

UNITED STATES JUNIOR 18.2 BALK-LINE BILLIARDS

	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
Ary Bos	6	0	125	1.000
Kinrey Matsuyama	5	1	164	.833
Tadao Suganuma	4	2	195	.667
Marcel Leemput	3	3	139	.500
A. G. Cutler	2	4	114	.333
Jacinto Vargas	1	5	99	.166
Joseph Mayer	0	6	89	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Ary Bos of Holland, is the new national junior 18.2 balkline billiard champion. He captured the title yesterday evening, when he defeated Kinrey Matsuyama in the final game of the tourney at Dwyer's Academy, by a score of 300 to 260, in 14 innings.

Tadao Suganuma, the winner last year, who later lost the title as a result of challenge, had to be content with third place in the series. He secured a clear title to this in the afternoon game, when he defeated Albert G. Cutler, another former holder, in nine well-played innings, 300 to 129. In this match he broke another junior record when he made the best high run ever scored in a junior championship—195. He had previously made a new low record for innings, when he ran his string in six innings earlier in the contest, and will probably raise the grand average record as well.

It was the great steadiness of the phlegmatic Hollander that gave him the victory in the final game, as it had in most of his other matches. Nothing disturbed Bos' balance and this seemed to have its effect on his opponent, Matsuyama, whose performance was far below his recent play. Matsuyama led almost from the start, but Bos plodded ahead, without special brilliancy, just keeping within hailing distance of the little Japanese, until after the latter was leading at 246 to 214, when successive runs of 36 and 50 gave Bos the match and the title. The scores by innings:

A. G. Cutler—0 70 4 3 3 8 18 28 0—129. Average—14 3-9. High run—70.

Tadao Suganuma—31 15 41 2 4 195 0 3 9—300. Average—33 3-9. High run—195.

Ary Bos—58 0 6 5 2 0 59 2 28 53 1 36 50—300. Average—21 6-14. High run—59.

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 34 26 18 61 4 48 2 0 3 53 11—260. Average—20. High run—61. Referee—C. W. Henry.

Three-Cushion Race End Drawing Near

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

Player	City	W	L	HR	BG	PC
Otto Reiselt	Phila.	102	56	14	16	.646
J. M. Layton	Milw'k	98	68	12	30	.590
A. H. Kieckhefer	Chi	88	78	15	28	.530
G. L. Copulos	Det.	76	82	15	20	.481
A. K. Hall	Chicago	70	100	13	30	.412
P. E. Maupome	Clev	54	104	13	37	.342

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—Twelve games next week and two the week following end the championship campaign of Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, conceded to be the successor to the crown left undefended by the suspension of R. L. Cannefax of New York after the end of last year's race. Reiselt visits his closest rival, J. M. Layton at Milwaukee on the first three days of the week, then appears in Chicago against A. K. Hall, the last three days.

Important changes in the standing of the six contenders cannot now be made. Layton, a former champion, is sure of second place, where he finished in a tie last year. A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, another former winner, is sure of third place, and the same assurance is presented by the players in other positions.

P. E. Maupome of Cleveland is on the road next week, visiting Kieckhefer the first three days. Maupome is getting ready to go back to Mexico City. He is a star there, but places last in the United States league. There are a few postponed games to be redated.

OJAI VALLEY TENNIS TOURNEY IN APRIL

OJAI, Calif., March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The thirty-first annual Ojai Valley tennis tournament will be held here, April 29 to May 1, with five events on the program. As 10 of the courts at the Ojai Valley Tennis Club have had a new surface of concrete and asphalt, play is expected to be very fast.

The five events are open to all players, amateurs and professionals, from all parts of the United States, and are as follows: Men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles. Harold L. Godshall holds the men's singles title, and Miss Mary K. Browne is the women's title holder.

A men's intercollegiate championship is open to all college players from the Pacific coast, Nevada, and Arizona. The players in this tournament may not enter the open events. Entries close with Halleck Lefferts, Thacher School, Ojai, Ventura County, Calif., on April 19.

Unicorn Captures First Game for Title

Defeats Pere Marquette 3-1—Bruins Lose to Portland Sextet by 2-1 Score

EASTERN AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION PLAYOFF

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston A. A.	1	0	3	1
Pere Marquette	0	1	1	3

While Portland Rosebuds defeated the Boston Bruins 2 to 1 at the Arena last night, Pere Marquette trailed the Boston A. A. sextet 3 to 1, in the first of two games to dissolve the tie for the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association championship. The Bruins and Rosebuds and the two Eastern amateur teams meet again tonight in their second games when the hockey season at the Arena ends.

All season there has been only one reason for the success of Pere Marquette in the E. A. H. A. race and the same reason was expected to be their sole hope for last night and that has been combination. Against the Unicorn, when they should have produced steady team work, there was none and individually the winners were greatly superior.

Once again George Owen Jr. stood out prominently and through his fine play Clark Hodder, left wing, was also brought into prominence and scored two goals on passes from Owen and a third unassisted. Hodder had his eye on the net all night and his shot was straight and true for the corners. Had he been shooting as well all season, his scoring average would have mounted rapidly for Owen has fed him frequently; but he has not been able to convert.

Hodder took a pass from Owen to open the scoring half way through the second period and gathered his other two goals in the second session. It looked like a scoreless evening for Pere Marquette until the start of the third period when Culhane secured a puck lost by Foley and beat Langley. The summary:

B. A. A.	PERE MARQUETTE
Hodder, lw	rw, Nelson, Doucette
Owen, c	c, Foley
Taylor, rw	lw, Culhane
Dumaine, ld	rd, Morrisey
Marshall, rd	ld, Letson
Langley, g	g, Fitzgerald

Score—Boston A. A. 3, Pere Marquette 1. Goals—Hodder 3 for Boston A. A.; Culhane for Pere Marquette. Referee—Arthur H. Ross. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Although hockey interest has waned seriously since the close of the National Hockey League season here and exhibition professional games have been rather dull, Boston hockey fans were pleasantly surprised by the Portland Rosebuds, who not only defeated hte strengthened Bruins 2 to 1 last night, but did so at eastern rules.

The only previous impression Hub City fans had of western hockey was that obtained from watching the few players who tried out for the Bruins from the western teams, and that impression was not very high until last night's performance. No hockey team to visit the Arena this season created a more favorable impression. The visitors had tall, big men, with the exception of one, and they combined speed, exceptional stick handling and combination into their play throughout the night.

Bodychecking was not employed and consequently stickhandling was essential and showed quite clearly the difference between the West and East in hockey. Since abolishing bodying on the forward line in the West stickhandling has become more of an art apparently, for these westerners outshone the Bruins at it. Time and again one, two and three men broke clear of the Boston defense and although he had no need to do so, Dr. Charles E. Stewart in the local goal was the greatest barrier Portland faced, and he did a remarkable job in goal.

Lehman, Vancouver goalie, was radical in movements, leaving his net often, but he could teach every eastern goalie something about passing the puck to his own players for a jump up the ice. Both men were a study and could hardly have done any better. Morenz has played too much hockey and did not stand out, but Boucher showed Boston fans what a treat it would be to see a right wing check back if they had one who could.

The only complaint heard against Portland and western hockey in general was that the East cannot see more of it. McVeigh and Trapp scored for Portland, while Herberts counted for Boston. The summary:

PORTLAND	BOSTON
Hay, Arbour, lw	rw, Cooper, Boucher
Irwin, McVeigh, Arbour, c	c, Herberts, Stuart, Jackson
Duncan, McCormick, rw	lw, Morenz, Stuart, Harrington
Trapp, ld	rd, Hitchman
Dutkowski, rd	ld, Cleghorn
Lehman, g	g, Stewart

Score—Portland 2, Boston 1. Goals—Trapp, McVeigh for Portland; Herberts for Boston. Referees—William Coutu and Edward F. Enright. Time—Three 20m. periods, eastern rules.

MLLE. LENGLEN ENTERS

CANNES, France, March 27 (AP)—Reconsidering her decision not to play any tournament tennis before Wimbledon, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has entered the Carlton tournament which opens Monday. She will play in the doubles, with Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite of England as her partner. Mlle. Lenglen will also participate in a series of singles exhibition matches during the last two days of the tournament.

MISS COLLETT IS WINNER, 6 AND 5

Miss Brooks, Her Opponent, Put Up a Great Battle

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27—Although having only a year of tournament play Miss Jane Brooks, of the Rockland Country Club, Nyack, N. Y., put up a great battle against Miss Glenna Collett, United States titleholder, in the first round of the North and South women's golf championship here yesterday. The margin was 6 and 5, but did not represent the play of Miss Brooks.

At the fifth the Nyack girl was 1 up on the champion. They halved the cathedral hole in par 3. At the seventh Miss Brooks should have had an easy half, but tossed the chance away with a missed putt through newcomers.

After this Miss Collett had things her own way. She reached the turn 2 up and won the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

Other well-known golfers among the victors were Miss Beatrice Wall of Oshkosh, Miss Louise Forydce of Youngstown, and Miss Helen Payson of Portland. Miss Edith Quier of Reading, Berthellyn Cup titleholder, had a close match against Miss A. L. Beadlestone, winning 2 and 1.

It fell to the lot of Miss Wall to eliminate the most consistent Pinehurst winner of the present year, Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich. Miss Wall won by 4 and 3. The summary:

Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Miss Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., 6 and 5.

Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me., defeated Mrs. M. L. Slauding, Buffalo, 5 and 3.

Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., defeated Mrs. Datton Raymond, Baton Rouge, 9 and 7.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., defeated Mrs. John D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., 4 and 3.

Miss Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., defeated Miss A. Les Beadlestone, Rockaway Hunt, 2 and 1.

Miss Ann Merrill, Newton Center, Mass., defeated Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford, Conn., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Emmett French, Youngstown, O., defeated Miss Eleanor Lightner, St. Paul, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. J. Lee, Hackensack, defeated Miss Helen E. Aberle, Whitmarsh Valley, 5 and 4.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IS DECISIVE WINNER

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 27—Winning its last Conference game and also the dual series, the University of Southern California soundly defeated the Leland Stanford University nine here yesterday by the score of 5 to 0. At the same time that the baseball game was in progress, tennis teams from both colleges were contesting for supremacy, with the result that the Stanford Cardinals defeated the Trojans in every match, scoring a 7-to-0 victory.

The Trojans showed a marked improvement over their previous form in baseball. Morris Badgro, who had been out of all previous games, was the batting star of the game. Badgro hit the ball at will and A. R. Pullins '28 did some spectacular work for the Trojans in the outfield. M. C. Collins '27 started in the box for Stanford, but was replaced during the sixth inning by Osbiesky. The expected strength of the Cardinal pitchers failed to materialize, the Southern California men making eight hits during the game. L. L. Guichard '27 pitched the entire game for the Trojans.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
So. California	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	5	8	3
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	2

TORONTO EVENS ALLAN CUP PLAY

Defeat Port Arthur 3-1 and Will Now Play Third Deciding Game

ALLAN CUP FINAL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Univ. of Toronto	1	1	3	2
Port Arthur	1	1	2	3

MONTREAL, Que., March 27 (Special)—By defeating Port Arthur, 3 to 1, after 10 minutes' overtime play here, last night, the University of Toronto evened the series with the losers in the Canadian championship final with a victory each, and the final and deciding game will be played in Toronto on Monday night. It was a great finish by the winners. On the play throughout the game they deserved a three or four-goal lead instead of being held to a tie score, but this was due entirely to the spectacular work of Chabot in the losers' goal. Time after time the locals had almost certain goals ahead of them, but Chabot always managed to get in the way of the shots. His exhibition was one of the most brilliant ever produced in an Allan Cup final.

The defense man of the winners, Porter was the star of the game. During the regulation period he had made many attacks and Chabot had beaten him on hard shots. Twenty seconds after the overtime started he rushed, and when he reached the Port Arthur defense he made a perfect pass to Plaxton, who drilled the rubber behind Chabot. Four minutes later, Porter rushed again and this time he shot, Chabot made the stop, but was unable to clear before Plaxton swooped the rebound into the net. After the two goals were scored the winners had a great margin in the play, and Chabot was compelled to continue his brilliant exhibition.

Porter, Plaxton, Hudson and Trottier were the stars of the winners. Hudson played his best game of the season, and the whole team showed a great improvement. Brydges and Wilson ranked next to Chabot for the losers, with Pudas and Cox being the best of the forwards. The summary:

UNIV OF TORONTO	PORT ARTHUR
Trottier, Richards, lw	rw, Pudas, Cox
Plaxton, c	c, Gray
Hudson, Wright, rw	lw, L'Heureux, Chapman
Porter, ld	rd, Brydges
Kirkpatrick, rd	ld, Wilson
Sullivan, g	g, Chabot

Score—University of Toronto 3, Port Arthur 1. Goals—Plaxton 2, Trottier 1, for Toronto; Gray, for Port Arthur. Referees—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal, and Joseph Freeman, Port Arthur. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

KIECKHEFER CAPTURES TWO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—Both games were captured by A. H. Kieckhefer of this city from Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, here, yesterday, in the title race of the United States Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. His counts were 50 to 36 in 45 innings and 50 to 46 in 49 innings. High runs of 5 were made by the winner, 5 and 8 by the loser.

U. S. GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Miss Marjorie Morrill of Boston has been seeded No. 1 in a list of 16 entrants for the United States girls' indoor tennis championship tournament to start Monday on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Those Sidewalks Again

My New York, by Mabel Osgood Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

MRS. WRIGHT here recounts her reminiscences of Manhattan as she knew it in the sixties and the seventies. Quite delightful are these delvings into the past of unhurried days when people had time for pleasant contacts; when the storm and stress of the twentieth century were yet undreamed of; when there was leisure and to spare to enjoy the full flavor of existence.

The readings of these memoirs is akin to strolling down some peaceful, sun-flecked country lane far removed from the clangor of present-day New York, with its traffic road, its babel of many tongues, its stifling fumes from serried ranks of impatient, honking motors. Culling the simple flowers of the authors' memories the reader almost regrets the vanished years when people were not too busy to be courteous; when a home was the rule and not the exception; and when the gentle art of friendship was understood and practiced.

Early Dinner Hours

Mrs. Wright, the daughter of a Unitarian minister, tells of her childhood home in Amity Place, a by-street of Washington Square, convenient to her father's church on Broadway opposite Waverly Place. Washington Square, then known as Washington Parade, was used variously as a park, playground and, later, as training camp for the militia. About the north and west sides of the Square was a colony of substantial people living in the ample, cheerful brick houses which still stand there today. Then, except for great functions, dinner was not later than 2 o'clock, the men coming uptown for it and returning to their offices afterward. Even as late as 1873, an invitation to a formal dinner read: "At 6 o'clock."

Fifth Avenue was a serious place wherein to walk decorously in one's best clothes; the favorite promenade ending at the big stone reservoir at Forty-second Street. Sixth Avenue boasted two types of horse-cars. The so-called long car had a front and a rear platform with both a driver and a conductor, and was drawn by two horses. The short car had only a rear platform and a single horse and was manned by a driver who, in addition to making change, released the strap that held the flap door when a passenger got on or off. This made for nimbleness on the part of the rider.

At Dodworth's

Nearly all the children of New York's "first families" were taught to point their toes and to courtesy at Dodworth's Dancing Academy, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Wright relates an amusing incident with one of her youthful dancing partners at the academy. "There was one boy of great assurance, an only son, who did not like me. This was 'Teddy Spectacles,' of the 'I'll-get-my-way-anyhow determination. If I fell to his lot as a partner, he would go half way round the hall, and, as soon as we had passed inspection by the professor, give me a quick but decisive kick under the ankle bone, that sent shivers up my spine and made me glad to sit down. That I was not alone in this elimination made it at least less marked!"

It was perhaps this same attitude that made "Teddy Spectacles," in later life, resolutely put away everything that he considered undesirable from his path. In a reply from the White House to a note of Mrs. Wright's written in 1903, "T. R." wrote: "I am amused to think that I should have met you at Dodworth's in the old days. Even now I remember how dreadfully I danced!"

Musical New York of the seventies thrilled to such great singers as Christine Nilsson, Ilma di Murska, Lucca, Carey, Italo Campanini, Del Puente, Galassi, Nanesi and Victor Maurel. The more important concerts were held at Steinway Hall: those of Ole Bull and Wieniawsky of the violin, and of Theodore Thomas, who led the Philharmonic there before Damrosch was a name. Thomas also had a wonderful summer garden near Central Park, with a cascade of water falling over rock work—a novelty in those unsophisticated days—where tall glasses of lemonade might be bought with floating strawberries or cherries atop, and straws to drink through to prevent the ice from tickling one's nose.

Poetic Reaper

Edward Davison, Author of "Harvest of Youth" (Harper).

Parnell's Decline

Parnell; the Last Five Years, by Sir Alfred Robbins. London: Thornton Butterworth. 10s. 6d. net.

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS has produced a first-hand historical document in this volume. He tells his own experiences of Charles Stewart Parnell during the last five years of the career of that versatile Irish Home Ruler. Mr. Robbins, as he was then, became a frequenter of the Lobby of the House of Commons in 1888, when he took up the appointment of London correspondent to the Birmingham Daily Post. In his capacity of journalist he soon made the acquaintance of Parnell and a friendship was formed which continued to the end. Mr. Robbins thus became one of the very few Englishmen whom Parnell ever took into confidence on political affairs.

Parnell at that time was the undisputed head in the British Parliament of a solid following of 85 Irish Nationalists who gave the Government of the day, then under the leadership of Lord Salisbury, a far livelier time even than subsequent British administrations have experienced at the hands of the Labor Party. The regular opposition was led by William Ewart Gladstone, then in his seventy-ninth year, with Joseph Chamberlain, father of the present Foreign Secretary, an alert and aggressive chief-of-staff. Randolph Churchill, whose son is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a free lance ready to tilt on either side. Parnell and his followers were out to obstruct business all the time.

Bitterness of partisanship thus arose which accounted for attempts made, at first unsuccessfully, over the famous forged letter case, and afterward successfully in the matter of Parnell's family affairs, to drive this remarkable Irishman out of politics. Sir Alfred Robbins describes these events with inside knowledge and shows how they affected not only the fortunes of Parnell himself but also those of Ireland. The work is thus valuable, not only as a contemporaneous account of a historical and extraordinarily picturesque personage, but also as a study of political conditions which prepared the ground for the climax of 1922, when South Ireland finally became a Free State.

Sir Alfred Robbins brings out the shadows as well as the high lights in the character of the remarkable man who is the center of his story. "The mixture of the great and the small, the petty and the powerful," he writes, "which marked Parnell in his parliamentary as in his private life, is not explicable by ordinary formulas. During our acquaintance he often puzzled me greatly; as I look back upon it, I am puzzled still, but I remember much in him that I admired, and I have always been glad to have known him so well."

The book is highly readable and no one can peruse it without friendly feeling for the great Irishman it describes.

The Great Question

Unchanging Quest, by Philip Gibbs. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

"WHAT is truth?" is a convulsive and mighty question, and Sir Philip Gibbs' new work, "Unchanging Quest," draws strength and power from its theme. As the author sees mankind in his characters, there is in each a fundamental yearning, sometimes unperceived, inarticulate, sometimes groping and mistaken, or pathetically endeavoring to endow one step in human history with all the promise of Paradise; but all in the end merely a different phrasing of the same question.

Gilbert Chesney, as narrator, begins in 1894 with a visit with Paul Lambert to Romilly House, a welfare center in London's East End, where Paul's mother, father and sister make themselves beloved by their unassuming helpfulness. Canon Lambert encouraged the visits of young men of Oxford, humorously convinced that, although they believed their high ideals and lofty concepts were of great benefit to others, they themselves reaped the greater advantage of contact with actual problems and courage amidst hardships.

Longing for Sincerity

It was through the narrator and Paul that Hugh Evesham, later Lord Evesham, tall, easy, even elegant, with an odd good nature, came into the circle of Katherine Lambert. A mutual affection and love came to Katherine and Hugh. All that he desired of wholesome happiness lay almost within Hugh's grasp when a youthful folly cast its shadow across the path. Hugh took his disappointment to Canada for a few years and when he returned, tanned, hardened, and more handsome than ever, Katherine was the mother of Michael.

It had been a great astonishment and perplexity to her friends when Katherine married the Russian, Detloff, a prince, but exiled, poor, careless in dress and much older than she. Apparently her longing for sincerity had caused her to admire this ardent worker for the liberty of his fellow-countrymen. Their house was thronged with people—poets, refugees, painters, princes, writers. Their friends looked on with the unspoken question whether Katherine's feeling for her husband was stronger than the unbidden love for the returned Hugh. When the time came Katherine found that the geniality and unfailing and tender chivalry of her husband had, unnoticed by her, become cherished treasures of her life.

Liberty and the Sword

To Prince Detloff the word "liberty" conveyed Utopian notions of peaceful revolution, freedom, progress; but he saw the quest for liberty take the sword in hand, rise in cruelty, spread distress. Paul sought the meanings of life through the microscope, but found in his life questions of domestic happiness which could not be answered through his avenue of research. Paul's wife sought her answer in working for the suffrage for women. The nephew, Humphrey, sought his in love of one who had been counted among the enemy. There were many who hoped that the war of 1914 and the succeeding peace would bring clearer vision to men.

To this reviewer it appears that with the power of the theme, and the really remarkable character creation which the author has achieved, that something more nearly a work of art could have been produced by a courageous cutting with respect to minor characters. Their histories, while interesting and in line with the general theme, seem not essential to its development. In art it might be said that according to its size an arrow should have just enough feathers to speed its flight to the goal.

Max Beerbohm's Design for the Menu of the St. James's Gazette Dinner, December, 1899.

Well Played, Sir!

The Sunlit Hours: a Record of Sport and Life, by Theodore Andrea Cook. London: Nisbet. 18s. net. New York: George H. Doran Co. $6.

SIR THEODORE COOK has a happy title for his book, which gives a cheerful, optimistic view of life from cover to cover. Sir Theodore is editor of England's famous sporting weekly, the Field. The book tells of the writer's life from his earliest school days up to the present. Surely to few men has it been given to meet and fraternize with so many who have figured prominently in the world of sport. Even the early chapters covering his life at school and at Oxford are brimming with names that are writ large in the annals of sport: R. C. Lehmann, W. A. L. Fletcher, Guy Nickalls, S. D. Muttlebury of rowing fame, A. C. M. Croome, E. W. E. Holderness and E. Noel Layton for golf, and many others for other games, though as the author says, it was the Thames that held his youthful heart at Radley School and to judge by his book the Thames still holds pride of place.

His chapter dealing with the episode of his life when he was thrown into close contact with Joseph Pulitzer, first as tutor to his son and then in various other ways, is full of good anecdote and stirring story. The narration of his incursion into American Rugby football will open the eyes of those who look on English Rugby as a rough game. His account of how he beguiled Pulitzer into meeting Rudyard Kipling is entertaining. Pulitzer on the occasion of Sir Theodore's twenty-sixth birthday offered him 20 rooms in a big hotel to entertain his friends. He asked accommodation for one only, and to bring him to dine with Pulitzer himself. The name of the guest he kept secret. On the great night, he writes, "My buttonhole was wrapped up in a $500 note. I led in my guest. 'This,' I said, 'is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer'—my guest gave a visible jump, having been kept equally in the dark—'and this,' I went on, 'is Mr. Rudyard Kipling.'" Pulitzer took it as a joke until, just as the fish course was finished, he crashed his fist down on the table as he suddenly realized that it really was Rudyard Kipling and that the joke was against him.

One of the best chapters in an all-good book is the account of Sir Theodore's interviews with King Oscar of Sweden for the New York World in 1897. His experiences either as editor or on the staff of the old St. James's Gazette, the old Standard, the Daily Telegraph, and lastly the Field, give some idea of how much good work can be crammed into one man's life. Among the forms of sport on which the author discourses intimately and brilliantly may be mentioned swordsmanship, Arab horses, motorboat racing, the early days of flying; and the early, and as he thinks happier, days of winter sports in Switzerland.

The Amber of History

History in English Words, by Owen Barfield. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 6s. net.

IF THIS little book had been called "A Short Study of the Etymology, Philology, and Semantics of the English Language," which is what it really is, even Stephen Leacock's immortal Mr. Sellyer would have found it impossible to dispose of many copies. And that would have been a pity, because the subject is every whit as entertaining as that of most of that gentleman's "best sellers," and infinitely more profitable.

Most people, indeed, would admit the value of the scraps of etymology that they know, and realize that to recognize in the word "nickel" one of the underground spirits with which old German miners peopled their mines, and to catch a fleeting glimpse, as they use the word "iridescent," of Iris and her rainbow, is to enlarge the imagination.

But the book has a wider purpose than that. Most words, in passing from the coinage, perhaps by the far-off Aryans in Central Asia many thousand years before Christ, or by Plato's magnificent conception, to their use in today's affairs, have borne varying meanings, played many parts; and consequently they and their shades of meaning at one time and another are a sure and sometimes the only guide to the history and thought of past ages.

Some Derivations

Something, to take simple examples, of the contemporary attitude of thought is revealed in the fact that the adjective "weary" can be traced to an old Aryan verb meaning "to tramp over wet ground," and "learn" to one meaning "to follow a track"; that a "heretic" in the days of the early church was "one who chose"; that a man is now called "jovial," "saturnine," or "mercurial" in his disposition because, in the Middle Ages, the fact that Jupiter, or Saturn, or Mercury was predominant or ascendant among the stars at a man's birth was supposed to influence his character; and that the word 'improper" was first applied to human beings in the early fifties of the last century.

In the first and shorter half of the book the author deals with the settlement of Europe and the history of England as it is told by the English language of today; in the second (though naturally the two parts overlap to some extent) he deals with the subtler aspect of the formation of the English language, giving a short survey of the main waves and currents of thought down the centuries (confining himself mainly to England after the time of the Norman Conquest) which have influenced men's thoughts, and showing how each wave modified the meaning of existing words, imported words, invented new words, or banished old words, according as the need to express each conception or shade of meaning came and went. Thus the Greek word translated by the Latin "quality" was invented by Plato because he was the first to realize clearly the existence of such a thing; the word "conceit," in Chaucer, meaning merely "anything conceived," had acquired its modern derogatory meaning by Shakespeare's time because it was used to express the excesses of fancy of the Renaissance; and "prig" appeared about the time of the Restoration.

Close Reasoning

The reasoning of the book, which comes among Bacon's class of those to be "chewed and disgested," is close, especially in the second part; but the pages do not pass wearily, and at the end the attention necessary to follow it will probably seem to have been well worth while, even from the point of view of entertainment.

But there remains this weightier consideration also. The English language is a great heritage from the thought-travail of the past, a marvelously efficient and delicate machine. Nine-tenths of us understand and use only half of it, dulling and wearing out that half in mass production of sentences that do not express our exact meaning, and allowing the other half to rust away. Mr. Barfield's book sets out, very entertainingly, to remedy in some degree that state of affairs.

Detours (Passable but Unsafe), by Philip S. Marden (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2) is a compilation of articles of the columnist type, now reprinted in book form and announced as "essays." Mr. Marden's subjects range from "Detours" to "Lather and Shave," each a presentation of some personal experience. "A Winter's Tale" relates the author's difficulties in tending his own furnace, while "The Toga Virilis" is a dissertation on trousers. These essays are good journalistic material, are written entertainingly, and in parts are humorous exposés of the follies or frailties of humans.

High Lights on Painters

New Anecdotes of Painters and Painting, by Herbert Furst. London: The Bodley Head. 6s.

THERE are always two ways of approaching a great master of painting. Either we may endeavor to understand the man by a reverent study of his work, or we may strive to get a better insight into the significance of his work by learning all we can about the man.

Mr. Furst's little book is well calculated to help us along this second road to understanding. It contains a number of anecdotes, some old, some new, about famous painters, extracts from their own sayings and writings, and these stories or sayings often help us to see a great master in a new light.

How helpful, for example, to a right understanding of the tragic temperament of Michelangelo is his reply to Vasari, who had informed him of the birth of a grand-nephew: "Leonardo should not rejoice so much over the birth of one who is but beginning to live; such joy should be reserved for the passing away of one who has lived well."

What a revelation to people who consider Degas an "uncompromisingly realistic" painter will be these actual sayings of the great master: "It does not do to paint direct from nature. A painting is first of all a product of the artist's imagination; it should never be a copy; if later on he can include in it two or three touches of nature, well, obviously, that does not do any harm."

Disconcerting as it may first be to learn that Michelangelo held that "Titian would have been a good painter if he had drawn better," or that El Greco said of Michelangelo he was "a good man but he could not paint," it is well for us to realize that great painters often fail to appreciate one another's work. These and similar revelations assist us in understanding the diversity of the points of view maintained by various painters; and so, while full of entertainment, Mr. Furst's happily conceived compilation is also full of instruction.

Azure and Indigo

The Blue Window, by Temple Bailey. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $2.

IT WAS not at all the scene one would anticipate under the circumstances. Hildegarde Carew, the black-haired, gray-eyed heroine of Miss Bailey's novel, had not known until after her beloved mother passed away that her father still lived, and that he was unaware of the existence his daughter. Before she presented herself, in accordance with her mother's wish, at the extensive and gracious Baltimore mansion of the Carews, Hildegarde had visioned several ways in which her father might receive her, all fitting. It was disconcerting to find that Louis Carew took the revealment of his wife's secret as one of the most amusing stories he had heard in years. Hildegarde could not resist a warm defense of the solemnities of the occasion, to the great entertainment of this strange man, who murmured admiringly something about Carew spitfires.

Miss Bailey's story deals with the struggle between two influences in the career of Hildegarde. Simple joys, loving consideration toward all, and a respect for honest work, had been the teaching of her mother. Crispin Harlowe, a boyish and brilliant character, offered her his single-hearted devotion in marriage. It seemed to Hildegarde that her mother and Crispin lived in a different world from the worldly gayety into which she was now plunged. The alternate sentiment and mockery of sentiments in Louis Carew bewildered while they fascinated her, and sent her often at first to the wide upper window which looked upon the sky's serene azure or evening indigo.

It is not always that an author succeeds in drawing a villain at once so certainly wrong in influence and so pathetic in himself. Carew's unsteady, tyrannical and whimsical character is consistently shown in the doublemindedness with which he expressed his curious love for his wife and his wayward desire to draw his daughter wholly from her mother's remembered influence to his own. As the wife's sisters foretold, the very elements of his nature which fascinated at length repelled, and they assured the troubled Crispin that the unreliability and faithlessness which had driven one woman away would drive her daughter.

The story develops with vigorous unity because the plot grows naturally from the characters portrayed. Each step appears quite inevitable, and the seeds of the solution are present from the beginning. It was just as certain that Carew would try to make Crispin appear awkward and countrified, because he was not the man Carew had a finger in choosing if for no other reason, as that Crispin should give a woman every freedom to make her own choice. The outcome of the struggle might be forecast, but the incalculable ways of Carew make when and how a matter of supense.

There are other interesting figures in Miss Bailey's story, a lively, apparently shallow "flapper," a millionaire youth who buys violets with a sweeping and wholesale gesture, a collector who gives a costume ball amid fabulous treasures.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Blight of Asia, by George Horton. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $3.50.

Gandle Follows His Nose, by Heywood Broun. New York: Boni & Liveright. $1.50.

For a Night, by Emile Zola, translated by Alison M. Lederer. New York: Adelphi Company. $1.50.

A Dilemma, by L. Andreiyeff, translated by John Cournos. New York: Adelphi Company. $1.50.

The Pride of the Town, by Dorothy Walworth Carman. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Challenge, by Joan Sutherland. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Treasure, by Albert Payson Terhume. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

They Had to See Paris, by Homer Croy. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Miss Tiverton Goes Out. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.50.

Good Manners for Children, by Elsie Cleveland Mead. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

In Blue Bird Time, by Ellen Miller Donaldson. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company.

Instruments of Darkness, by Alice Duer Miller. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

The Chief Thing, by Nicolas Evréinoff. Published for the Theater Guild by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

The Blight of Asia, by George Horton. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $3.50.

The Girl from Kankakee, by Alexander Stuart Hunter. New York: Walter Neale.

Sicilian Noon, by Louis Golding. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

My Past and Thoughts, the Memoirs of Alexander Herzen, translated by Constance Garnett. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

Toilette of the Hebrew Lady, by Thomas De Quincey. Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Vaneltine Mitchell.

The American Public School, by John Louis Horn. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Last Essays, by Joseph Conrad. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

It's Not Done, by William C. Bullitt. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

When We Were Rather Older, by Fairfax Downey. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. $2.

The Evolution of Christianity, by Lyman Abbott. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

Andrew Jackson's Campaign Against the British, by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Law Reform, by Henry W. Taft. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice, by William Godwin. 2 vols. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $8.

Heat, by Isa Glenn. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

The Migration of Symbols, by Donald A. Mackenzie. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Music News of the World

A Pepys Peep-Show

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, March 9

THE other day, after reading a doleful article on the parlous state of contemporary music—evidently the work of one of those writers whom, Mr. Shaw declares, our newspapers keep in a special cage in the basement—one searched the columns for a more cheerful subject, such as the coal subsidy or the French debt. This quest unexpectedly confirmed Francis Bacon's dictum that adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

One read, for example, that "Revue is on its last legs." The writer had to admit, however, that these remaining supports still have some kicks left in them. This was followed by Sir Harry Lauder's assurance, perhaps a little needless, that no comedian can live and thrive in an atmosphere of beauty choruses and jazz orchestras; he obviously overlooked the fact that these supply, consciously or unconsciously, their own comedy. Then came the interesting news through Mr. Luigi Pesaresi, whose firm has been making piano-organs in Clerkenwell for 50 years, that there are not more than about three or four Italian organ-grinders left in London. Passports are refused them from Italy on the ground that their performances derogate from the dignity of their own country. Here is a hopeful precedent that might with advantage be followed by other countries, and extended to other classes of musical performers.

Melba Hopeful

Last and not least of these "comforts and hopes" was a letter from Melba, who is now busy saying good-by up and down the English provinces. She finds almost everywhere a quickening in musical appreciation, and thinks that the secret of this new interest is to be found mainly in the astonishing enlargement of the audience for music accomplished by the gramophone and radio, "certainly the two most eloquent missionaries to the musical heathen in our midst."

Surely, one function of the critic should be not the disparagement but the encouragement of this new and rapid development of European music. Although it may be true that our best music today represents merely the tastes of an infinitesimal minority, every new listener means a lessening of that which Herman Bahr once called "the infamous 'everydayness'" of our civilization. For this reason one notes with some interest the increasing demand in London for musical plays and musical comedies.

The latest revolt against jazz and revue is "Mr. Pepys," a ballad opera by Clifford Bax, with music by Martin Shaw. Produced at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, by the new managers, George Carr, Raymond Massey and Allan Wade, "Mr. Pepys" has proved so popular that it is being transferred to a West End theater, the Royalty. Once upon a time London sent its successes to the suburbs; now the suburbs send their successes to London.

Made for Musical Comedy

It is astonishing that Pepys has so long escaped the librettists. Forty-two years ago the American Minister then in London, James Russell Lowell, compared Pepys with Falstaff. Like that plump figure of English comedy Pepys was on terms of unbuttoned familiarity with himself. "Falstaff had just the same naïveté, but in Falstaff it was the naïveté of conscious humor. In Pepys it was quite different, for Pepys' naïveté was the inoffensive vanity of a man who loved to see himself in the glass. Falstaff had a sense, too, of inadvertent humor, but it was questionable whether Pepys could have had any sense of humor at all, and yet permitted himself to be so delightful." Pepys, Lowell pointed out, was the most nearly perfect type that ever existed of the class of people described by the French adjective bourgeois. And as someone has said, there are as many reasons for liking him as there are entries in his Diary.

Here, then, is a great figure for musical comedy in its highest form, worthy of the pen of a Verdi or a Strauss. One is a little doubtful of Elgar—his music is too indoor and stuffy for the fresh bracing air of comedy—but one can think of several English composers who would supply Pepys with inadvertent humor. Pepys' passion for music and the theater, the picturesque clothes and background of seventeenth century London, the rich racy material of the Diary with its vivid characters ready-drawn by Pepys himself—what a chance for a librettist and a composer! Beguiled by "The Beggar's Opera," and the set Plafairian formula at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, Clifford Bax and Martin Shaw have been content to make a little work out of a big subject.

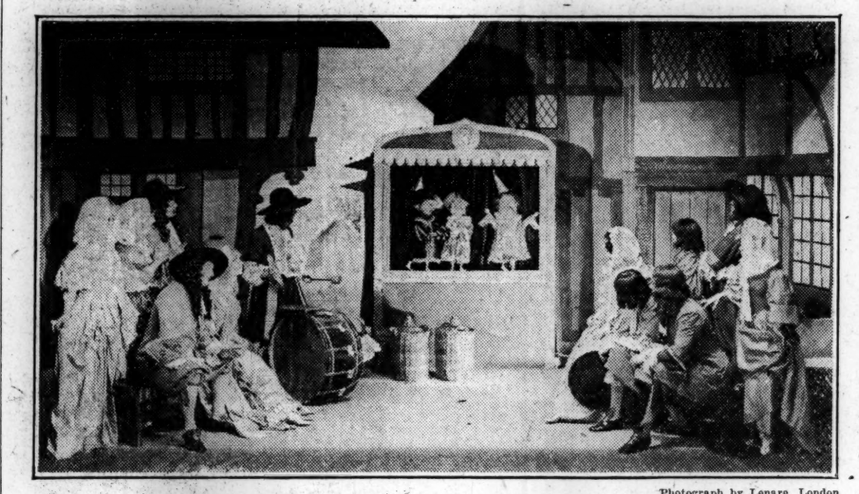
What Pepys Might Have Said

But Pepys himself was an exacting critic, of "calm judgment and close observation." Parts, if not all, of the following entry, might perhaps be found in his Journal: "February—Up pretty betimes to my office, where all the morning doing some businesses, and at noon to the 'Change and there very busy, and so home, where I find my wife in a musty humor, for of late her dancing master, Mr. Pembleton, has caused many short fallings out between us. After a mean meal of umble pie and as merry as I could be in that company, I set out vexed in my coach from Hampstead, leaving my wife with pretty Deb. There I heard at the Everyman Playhouse the most impudent piece that I ever did meet with. I was much offended that any should dare to make a man and his wife and friends subjects for the mirth of the world, and shall complain to my Lord Chamberlain, if that is not too weak. The rogues ought to be beaten. In a little while I grew more pacified, as the whole house clapped, and I perceived that the characters bore our names, but had little of our natures and circumstances. Lately I heard of an Italian play by one Pirandello, wherein the characters set out in search of an author, but I think this Hampstead author should do well to set out in search of characters.

The Puppet-Show Song

"Some of the music I liked mightily, although the composer pretends at being old-fashioned and uses too many concords. But that, that pleased me most in the opera was, the song sung at the puppet-show on the outskirts of Bartholomew Fayre, it being sung over and over again to the pleasure of us all. I shall make my wife learn it and sing it to me. On Feb. 12, 1666, my friend, T. Killigrew, who hath gone several times, eight or ten times, to Rome to hear good musique, so much he loves it, though he never did sing or play a note, told me that he hath ever endeavored in the late King's time, and in this, to introduce good musique, but he never could do it, there never having been any musique here better than ballads. Which, I think, speaks our rudenesse still.

"My great wonder is that ballads should ever be made into an opera. Perhaps by February, 1926, our rudenesse will be diminished, but our people do much love ballads. Though this ballad-opera has some things good in it and the design is, in the first conception of it, very good, yet it is but a middling piece, if much favoured by the public. I like Ranalow, a merry fellow, though not much like me. Jeans, Sieveking, McHugh, and Ross, of the women, pleased me, as did the men Le Feuvre, Bascomb, and Clark, the last so ingenious as to make his part of a showman out of nothing. So home very late, and glad I had not taken my wife, for she would have been in ill-humor from observing Nell and Knepp winking and smiling at me on the stage. I do perceive that on all such occasions she minds my eyes. And so with great content to bed."



Photograph by Lenare, London

"Mr. Pepys": The Puppet Show in Act III.

Russian Opera in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, March 11

THERE was a time when Russian opera and concert music dominated western Europe. The Russian era began in the first years of the twentieth century and attained its zenith in the second decade. It is generally known that Claude Debussy's art was, in some respects, based upon that of Moussorgsky. It is from the Debussy period that the Russian current in the music of western Europe started. Traces of its influence are still to be found in the works of French composers. Maurice Ravel is one of those most influenced by this trend of musical art.

In Germany this current arrived much later. In middle Europe also there was a Russian master who had long enjoyed the favor of the public—Tchaikovsky, who in his own country passed as the Russian Beethoven, and had become one of the favorite composers in German concert rooms. This was due principally to Artur Nikisch, whose performance of the Symphony "Pathétique" came as a revelation to lovers of romanticism. When Nikisch, with his agile hands, conjured with Tchaikovsky and drew the most alluring of sounds out of the orchestra, the average concert goer could not withstand the fascination of his interpretation (Tchaikovsky, in his turn, was one of the most fervent admirers of Nikisch). The "Pathétique" became, by the influence of Nikisch, one of the pieces most played in the concert rooms of Germany and middle Europe. The inner reason for this predilection lies in the relationship of Tchaikovsky with Schumann, whose romanticism inspired his work without depriving it of its special Russian color. It may be justly assumed that Tchaikovsky, being a representative of the Russian bourgeoisie, spoke eloquently to the German bourgeois, who again, was particularly attracted by the perfume of French drawing-rooms given out by Tchaikovsky's art.

Influx of Russian Artists

About 1920 the situation completely changed. A great number of Russians had found an asylum in Berlin, where, during the period of inflation, the cost of living was very low. Russian society brought many Russian artists with them. At the same time, the revolutionary tendency of musical art was favorable to the ascent of a Russian composer who long before had invaded the western countries of Europe. Moussorgsky had been performed in different towns of Germany before the war, but now the moment had come for him to find full acknowledgment and appreciation in Germany, where musical tendencies always want much more time for ripening, but have results different from those elsewhere. For some years "Boris Godounoff" has not only been a favorite piece in the repertory of opera houses, but has received all the honors of stage management which are bestowed upon important theatrical works on German stages.

"Boris" and "Pique-Dame"

The present position is curious indeed. Never before has operatic life in Berlin been so animated as it is now. And just now an operagoer has a good opportunity for enjoying two Russian operas of very different character. At the State Opera "Boris Godounoff" has finally been put into the repertory and performed with much expense and effort; in the Municipal Opera House we hear Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame," which has not for a long time been heard in Berlin. It is very interesting to compare the effects produced by the two works.

It cannot be denied that Moussorgsky, though earlier in chronological order than Tchaikovsky, is the more modern of the two. There is nothing sentimental about him. Though the libretto of "Boris Godounoff" is, no doubt, built without any regard for dramatic coherence, yet the dramatic fervor of the composer—who was never a master—and his capacity for sharply sketching in his characters, get the upper hand of Tchaikovsky—who was a master—but who, as an operatic composer, indulged too immoderately in lyrical sentiments at the cost of theatrical effect. Besides, in "Boris Godounoff" it is the Russian people themselves who speak a very impressive language in the choruses surrounding and pervading the single scenes. It is the fate of a people that impresses us much more than that of the different characters, though, of course, Chaliapin as Boris, when representing Tsarism in its different aspects, undoubtedly draws the attention of the public to himself.

Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame" has some very beautiful scenes, but the hero of the piece, an irresolute man, reflects the irresoluteness of the composer himself, who always forgets that he is writing for the stage and has some obligations to the spectator of the play. The most interesting figure in the opera is the old Countess who keeps the secret of the winning cards. The old Countess is wonderfully represented by Marie Schulz-Dornburg, a young singer who for the moment interests much more by her acting than by her singing, although she achieves excellent vocal color; from which we may conclude that there are young women artists ready to sacrifice even their beauty provided they can attain true and convincing character.

Performance a Success

In Tchaikovsky's opera we notice some curious things. Two characters are speaking and singing very loudly, so that the old Countess awakes, enters the room, and after scolding the noisy ones, disappears to bed again. The next moment the two young people are speaking and singing ever so much louder than before, without waking the Countess who has gone to sleep again! This is one of the many examples of "vieux jeu" in Tchaikovsky's opera, which, like "Eugen Onegin," was once very successful.

The performance was a success at the Municipal Opera House, for Bruno Walter, who has a great partiality for this opera, rendered its romantic sentimentality, so fertile in beautiful music, in the best possible manner. The staging was wonderful, since Prof. Leo Pasetti, of Russian birth and living in Munich, had made the designs for it and for the costumes, which were particularly rich. Lotte Lehmann, who took the leading part, is an exceptionally good singer, and gave a most convincing performance.

On the whole, the Russian atmosphere, owing to the excellent production, made itself more genuinely felt in "Pique-Dame" than in "Boris Godounoff," which is much stronger in itself, but was not so fully realized at the State Opera. It was conducted by Georg Szell.

The Schreker Pupils

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, March 9

THREE teachers have exercised a lasting influence upon the younger generation of Austrian and German composers: Arnold Schönberg, Ferruccio Busoni and Franz Schreker. Strongest of all is the influence of Schönberg; his pupils are few in number, and of these perhaps only Alban Berg, Anton Webern and, to some extent, Egon Wellesz have achieved eminence. The influence exercised by Schönberg springs not so much from his teaching as from his compositions.

Among the disciples of Busoni, the most remarkable are Paul Hindemith and Erwin Weill. It is worthy of note, incidentally, that both Schönberg and Busoni, for many years, made their headquarters in Vienna, as has also Franz Schreker. The latter's pupils are most numerously represented among the well known young composers of today. Yet they have little in common, and the direct influence may hardly be traced in their music. It seems inconceivable, for instance, that Ernst Krenek, the young radical and one of the most interesting of the young composers of the day, should have only a few years ago been a classmate of Ernst Kanitz. Both composers have recently had a hearing here for their new works, but with vastly different results. The only quality common to both is the complete absence of anything resembling Schreker's style.

Kanitz's Song Cycle

Kanitz's offering was a cycle of four songs with poems by Rabindranath Tagore and Pierre Louys, for soprano and orchestra. In an explanatory program preface the composer asserted that his work was a symphonic unit, and that the four songs were symphonic movements related by thematic elements; in short, that his work was a song symphony along the lines of Mahler's "Song of the Earth." To invite such comparison is reckless, especially where the thematic connection between the movements is so little apparent and the symphonic character so difficult to detect. A less voluntary likeness to Mahler's music rested in the general style of Kanitz's songs: they resemble Mahler's melodies but not the bigness and fervor of his symphonic conceptions; they were an adequate supplement to conductor Clemens Krauss's complete Mahler cycle, not in worth but in idiom.

Less easy laurels were left to Dr. Erich Cheirander, a visiting conductor from Berlin, who came to introduce to Vienna Krenek's Concerto Grosso No. 11. Krenek's musical language is far less mellifluous than that of his one-time colleague, but infinitely more interesting. It would seem that Krenek's avowed purpose is to avoid what is pleasing and to harass his hearer by bold liberties born of youthful "storm and strife" and of a desire to "épater le bourgeois." His Concerto Grosso bristles with crass harmonic and instrumental harshness, with obstinately repeated themes, with "knocking" motives constructed on one single tone (rhythm rather than melody!) and with wide and far-fetched intervals.

But what would be objectionable, even repellent in the music of a lesser talent, is refreshing as a manifestation of creative vitality in one so young and gifted as Krenek. What briskness and originality in the third and fifth movements, with its dominating brasses which expound the theme with primitive, almost brutal force! And what a different conception of a modernized Concerto Grosso when compared with the more clarified and restrained but far less compelling specimen provided by Heinrich Kaminski.

A historical rarity of Cheirander's program was the overture, "The Destruction of Jerusalem," by Carl Löwe, perfecter and almost the sole representative of the German "ballade." This overture was first performed at Berlin in 1832, and rarely since. Its most interesting feature is its apparent relationship to Mahler—a relationship which is particularly striking through the similarity of the principal theme of Löwe's overture to a theme from Mahler's Eighth Symphony. Plagiarism, of course, is out of the question, and unconscious quotation extremely improbable. It is apparently a case of inward relationship—a kinship which manifests itself even in certain formal peculiarities of the two works.

Godowsky and d'Albert

Interesting, if not altogether pleasing, was the experience derived from the return of Eugen d'Albert to the concert platform; and equally instructive the return of Leopold Godowsky, after an absence of many years. Godowsky has preserved his ever infallible and awe-inspiring technical perfection. He deserves the adjective of a great artist still, although pianistic problems seem with him merely a question of supreme technical mastery. Godowsky has apparently come to the point where the composition interests him merely from the technical and formal viewpoint; he gives merely a suggestion of its inner contents and sees the mission of the interpreter in rigid "objectivism."

Not so d'Albert. He is notably the most "subjective" of instrumentalists now before the public; he plays "al fresco" and neglects technical requirements for the sake of "expressionism." D'Albert is still the most monumental and emotional of pianists, but his technique has deteriorated to a degree where it is no longer an adequate medium for the utterance of his gigantic conceptions, and his freedom of interpretation has reached the point where the composer's designs are distorted and blurred. As with that other great instrumentalist, Ferruccio Busoni, the composer in d'Albert has killed the pianist. Will the composer, at least, survive?

D'Albert himself wielded the baton for Hedwig von Andrassfy's temperamental performance of his early Piano Concerto, Op. 2. This piece, now over 40 years old, is still a specimen of brilliant piano music such as pianists are able to compose, from their knowledge of the instrument and its possibilities and demands. It is surely far more appealing than d'Albert's recent output; and whether the crude and theatrically effective operatic melodramas that d'Albert has specialized in during the last two decades will sound as fresh and pleasing 20 years hence is rather doubtful.

Novelties on Program of Boston Orchestra

The program of the twentieth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Delmas.....Overture "Penthésilée"
Spelman......"Assisi, the Great Pardon of St. Francis"
Ravel....."Ma Mère l'Oye"
Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. 4 in F minor op. 36

This was an afternoon of novelty, for Delmas' Overture was played for the first time in America and Spelman's "Assisi" was played for the first time anywhere.

This overture is of a type long since familiar in concert rooms. Effective, well written (for it is immediately apparent that it is the work of a well schooled technician) it contains little to arrest the attention. It contains high sounding phrases, it is brilliantly orchestrated, but it in reality expresses little. Its composer, according to the program book, has won a considerable number of prizes. On hearing this overture one is not surprised at the fact, for the writer of such eminently respectable music is bound to win the esteem of juries. Of originality, of a marked individuality it shows little trace.

Upon its heels came "Assisi, the Great Pardon of St. Francis," by Timothy Mather Spelman, a graduate of Harvard University. Like the overture by Delmas, it is music of little character, and unlike that of the Frenchman, it does not exhibit the same technical mastery. M. Delmas often conceals the poverty of his musical thoughts by the gorgeous orchestral dress with which he clothes them, but Mr. Spelman possesses not this resource. He does not as yet use the orchestral medium with freedom and his music often gives the impression of a too literal translation into an unfamiliar tongue.

Yet among the pages of his score there are here and there passages of promise, passages which show that the composer has a feeling, an instinct for the language of the orchestra, although his ability to express himself in it may at times be halting. The underlying thought of the composition is poetic. A more expert hand might have brought it to more complete expression.

Then followed Ravel's delightful "Mother Goose" Suite. Here was music in which the thought and the method of its expression were in the closest agreement; and, moreover, here were real musical thoughts seeking expression. Each movement of this suite is a finely wrought jewel, the work of a master craftsman and of a poet in tones as well.

To conclude the exercises of the afternoon Mr. Koussevitzky chose to play Tchaikovsky's strident Fourth Symphony. His temperament is well suited to the Tchaikovskian ardors. And, be it said, he often contrives to give them a dignity which no other conductor in recent years has succeeded in giving them. It is possible that he takes them seriously and that the composer's fantastic melancholy really appeals to him. In any case yesterday afternoon brought forth an unusually fine performance of the symphony, in which many of its most commonplace passages were made almost convincingly sincere, a performance which was brilliant without coarseness, emotional without exaggeration or false theatricalism.

The same may not be said, without some reservations, of the playing of Ravel's suite. The exquisite refinement of this music seemed somewhat beyond Mr. Koussevitzky's ken. Too often was he consciously subtle. It is perhaps difficult for Mr. Koussevitzky to be simple, but Ravel's music is all artful simplicity. Mozartian in its clarity, and so its essence often escaped Mr. Koussevitzky. S. M.

Isaac Van Grove of Chicago has been appointed musical director of the Zoo Opera Company, Cincinnati, which will open an eight weeks' season on June 20. Mr. Van Grove will take the place of Ralph Lyford, who directed the opera for five seasons. Clarence Cramer, also of Chicago, and Mr. Van Grove's personal manager, has been made impresario of the company.

Vladimir Shavitch, conductor of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, sails March 31 to fulfill his engagements with the London Symphony Orchestra and the Pasdeloup Orchestra of Paris. This is a re-engagement of Mr. Shavitch as guest conductor of the London Symphony.

The adjudicators who will officiate at the 1926 Alberta musical festival in May in Edmonton are Hugh Robertson, Glasgow choral conductor; Thaddeus Rich, assistant conductor and concertmaster of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and J. Campbell-McInnes of Toronto.

Leo Carillo, under management of Samuel Wallach, will be seen next season in a new play in New York.

Elsie Janis, now at the Hippodrome, New York, will remain there for a second week.

A play by Owen Davis and S. N. Behrman is announced for production by Hugh Ford.

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

John Bunyan in an Armenian Village

THIRTY years ago, in a remote and obscure village of Armenia, I, a tiny boy, came across a book which impressed me so deeply that I never could evade its fascinating influence nor entirely forget it through many crowded years, until I at last discovered it in its original form and language.

It was during the gloomy days of 1895-1896, after several months of fugitive hiding, that we at last returned to our village, where we found our dwellings destroyed. The pillagers had carried away with them everything they could, except the books, which they had mutilated and scattered over the roads and ruins.

Books of any kind have always had a mysterious charm over me, a serene fascination that has overpowered me since my boyhood in face of almost anything else in the world.

After we were hastily and temporarily harbored under the low roof of a shanty in the back yard, which was too tiny and unimportant to be wrecked with the other parts of the house, I was lured to the ruins of the buildings in our desolate neighborhood, in search of leftover things, mainly books.

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One day I stopped with joyful anticipation over a heap of books and all kinds of papers, pell mell, and trodden down. It was in a back yard of a building, the walls of which were standing up in a half crumbled state. I eagerly picked up some of the books and papers and ran home.

I remember vividly; it was one of the days of autumn, the time was late afternoon. I sat on the ground near the small door of our shanty and began to glance through the dirty and torn pages of the books. One of them drew my attention; its covers were gone, but the title page was there, intact, upon which I could read in Armenian: "The Travel of the Pilgrim, by Hovhannes Bunian."

I began to read it, and after a short while I was plunged into its fascinating pages. I found it a charming story, and I resolved to go on reading it, putting the other books aside. As I continued reading, my imagination plunged into an ocean of dazzlement and got infused with a new animation in touch with a new world of wonders and marvels.

I perused the book slowly, enjoyingly, unmindful of anything else around me, swept off by amazing mental pictures and scenes, which seemed to me coming into my imagination from beyond the earthly horizons of the village.

I do not know how long it took me to read the intact pages of this mutilated book, but I distinctly recall that my journeying was stopped short, that a splendid world was suddenly shut off before my dazzled eyes.

From my memory never has the "last" picture been faded out—a vivid picture of struggle, in which were involved a human being and a beast. That picture has left in my mind the deep traces of a desperate fight of gigantic grandeur.

Alas! the following pages were missing.

When I lifted my head up from the magical pages of this book, it was half dark in the shed, and shadows were creeping in over our lonely back yard. I regretfully held the book over my knees and repictured what I had read in my mind. How indignant I became against those who had mutilated and trampled this charming book, stored up with enchantments and wonders. I turned the book over and over between my hands, again looked at the title page, again glanced over its title and the name of its author.

"Who is he? Where is he living? What kind of person is he?" I asked myself and concluded, "Undoubtedly Hovhannes Bunian is one of my learned countrymen, a great person, who perhaps lives in a large city beyond the hills that surrounded our village; or a famous teacher, who lives in Stamboul whence in general all the books were coming." How delighted I was that one of my countrymen had been able to write such a book!

There was no learned man in our village who could answer my questions about Bunian and satisfy my curiosity about this book. Our priest knew nothing outside of church books; our only teacher one day told me that there was no such book and no such writer; so I was unable to get any information about Bunian, whom I always thought an Armenian because of his surname ending by ian in its translation.

Years passed and I grew up. Other thoughts of more or less practical nature and other worldly preferences rushed over me in later years, and preoccupied my attention. I put aside my favorite book and its mysterious author passed from memory, because I was to live in a precarious and unsettled way, which is the lot of any one of my countrymen.

During the years of my later student times, I neither happened to come across this book, nor heard the name of its author mentioned; and I was quite oblivious of them.

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At last, in America, I discovered my forgotten book! One day, as I was looking up books in a second-hand book store in one of the beautiful cities of New England, I read on the back of one of the books: "Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan." Confounded, I immediately picked up the book, fixedly gazed at it and became perplexed, my imagination abruptly flung back; in a moment I imagined a whole lifetime in a few flashes of illumined thoughts. My small village took in my fancy a sharp and distinct shape; early days of boyhood rushed on in my imagination—miseries and ruined houses and crumbled walls suddenly emerged in my memory, and the mutilated book upon my knees in front of the door of the tiny shanty in our back yard. A multitude of pictures of past days rose up on the mental horizon. I hesitated a moment, then asked myself: "Is John Bunyan the same person as Hovhannes Bunian? He is; he is not. Is Pilgrim's Progress the same book as The Travel of the Pilgrim?"

For a short second a foolish pride overflowed me and I could not help thinking that the book of my countryman had been translated into English. And then—in a flash of quick thoughts, "It is not translated, it is not stated so."

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To solve the puzzle I immediately bought the book, hurried home and began to read it with a joyful anticipation of finding the lines at which I had been abruptly interrupted. I read and read and went on, stopping on this page and that, pondering on this line or idea, always eager and impatient to reach the page where the book ended thirty years ago.

Ah! here it is; I remember vividly; this is the page, even the lines where I was stopped, this is the passage where I was cut short, because of the fallen pages of the marvelous book. Here it is, I remember distinctly, because I was left in uncertainty about the outcome of the combat, which had lingered on in my memory now to be resuscitated.

"And with that he threw a flaming dart at his breast, but Christian had a shield in his hand, with which he caught it, and so prevented the danger of that. . . .

"Then did Christian draw, for he saw it was time to bestir him; and Apollyon as fast made at him, throwing darts as thick as hail; by the which, notwithstanding all that Christian could do to avoid it, Apollyon wounded him in his head, his hand and his foot. This made Christian give a little back; Apollyon therefore followed his work amain and Christian again took courage, and resisted as manfully as he could. This sore combat lasted for above half a day, even until Christian was almost quite spent. . . .

"Then Apollyon, espying his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall; and with that Christian's sword flew out of his hand."

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That was where I had been stopped.

Now the puzzle is solved for me. The solution caused me a disappointment, to find that John Bunyan was not one of my countrymen. But he was one of the great of a nation which has produced a vast and wonderful literature, of which Pilgrim's Progress is only one of the many.

I often open the book and try to read it; and every time I reach the passage where I was interrupted thirty years ago, I stop, close the book and dream; the aftermath of which becomes a deep joy that at last I have identified John Bunyan and a great book that had impressed me so deeply in my boyhood, and thus in my later years has strengthened my spiritual longings in a world of sordid facts and events. N. D.

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"Who Plants a Tree"

The laird in Scott's Heart of Midlothian says to his man, "Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." And, in the Autocrat, Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Whenever we plant a tree, we are doing something to make our planet a more wholesome and a happier place, for those who come after us, if not for ourselves."

The laird's advice is canny, as one might expect from that canny land. Tree planting in his view is a means of getting more out of Jock and more out of nature—keeping Jock steadily employed in the services of his time, and then calling on nature to work when Jock is asleep. The New England advice is more philosophic, linking trees with the larger concerns of human well-being.

The planting of trees always looks to the future, it is always an act of faith; for they take long to grow, they are slow in coming to maturity. For many of the nobler trees, one must needs wait somewhere near half a century, before they reach maturity. So that one of the loveliest things in the world is to see old age planting young trees. The planter is not thinking of himself, but of those who come after him. And though posterity has done nothing for him, he is doing a kindly thing for posterity, "making the planet a more wholesome and happier place."

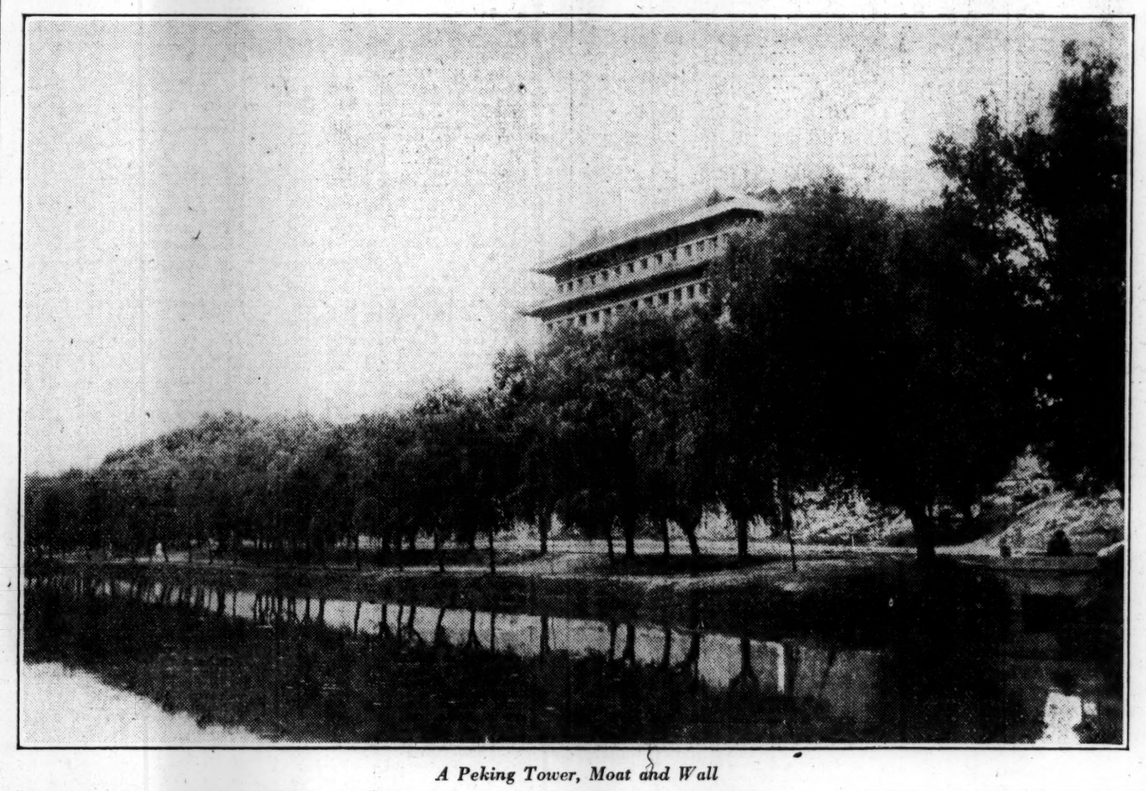
At Busby, in England, there is a famous avenue of chestnuts, a mile long. At flowering time thousands go out from London to see those trees in bloom, which Seven-Year-Old compares to "big Christmas trees, lighted up." That avenue in its season is one of those beautiful things that none who can see it should miss. The delight it has given to its myriads of visitors can never, of course, be even approximately estimated.

It was an old gardener who planted that avenue, and someone when he was in the course of its planting, suggested how foolish it was for him thus to spend his days, seeing that he would never see the trees in their beauty. "No," he said, "but others will have the joy of them, and I shall at least have the satisfaction of laying down the lines of their future order and beauty." That to him was sufficient reward. Such an act is a fine challenge to the imagination.

The planting of trees has long been associated with festivals and anniversaries of various kinds. Sometimes memorial or commemorative trees have been set in honour of courage and of self-sacrifice. One of the municipal schools in Manchester, for instance, keeps a school arbor day, and some time ago they planted eighty trees in memory of old boys who went to the war. "The trees were planted so that the initial of the names spell peace."

Arbor Day, however, on a national scale is something comparatively new in history. It is a new kind of nature festival. It is a great and noble idea that a whole people should plant, that there may be places of shade, that cities may have trees about them, that roads may be ennobled into avenues. That is to bring in beauty, rather than to exile beauty, as men so often have done. It means that the harshness of cities will be softened. It means that there will be added links with nature in our cities, and such added links are altogether good. Because of Arbor Days American cities are taking on new grace and her roads are becoming in many places shaded avenues. In California, for example, it will presently be possible to "motor for six thousand miles between a double row of trees, and anyone making the whole journey will pass two and a quarter million trees." To have a hand in any such enterprise is indeed good. We thereby link our own experience with beauty and joy that shall be.

"If you are a notable and wish to be remembered," said the author of Dreamthorpe, "better plant a tree than build a city or strike a medal. It will outlast both."



A Peking Tower, Moat and Wall

Obedience to the Heavenly Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE incident related in the book of Acts of Paul's appearance before King Agrippa, the Apostle to the Gentiles stands out in heroic boldness. Accused of stirring up sedition, of being ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes, Paul entered upon his defense with a vigor nothing short of valorous. He neither denied nor defended his acts in propagating the teachings of Christ Jesus, but told in graphic language of his wonderful experience on the road to Damascus, and of the vision which had constantly been his incentive and inspiration since that memorable occasion. As evidence of his fidelity, he told of his conversion and of his faithful service in bringing to others, Jews and Gentiles alike, the message of the Christ, declaring, "Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."

Paul's long and arduous career as a disciple of his Lord and Master, bears convincing testimony of the thoroughness of his change of heart, and of his compelling desire to take the gospel of the Christ to all ready to receive it. No early Christian besides the immediate disciples of the Master, equaled Paul in earnestness and effectiveness in spreading abroad the new doctrine. Christians today find in Paul's splendid obedience to the heavenly vision an example worthy of full emulation.

But, one may say, I have never had the vision; the truth has never been revealed to me. While it follows that one may not have exactly repeated Paul's experience, yet all may seek the spiritual vision, and their reward will be present in proportion to the spirit of their seeking. "Seek, and ye shall find," was the promise of the Nazarene. "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." But both the finding and the opening of the door of heavenly inspiration were contingent upon a desire on the part of the seeker, a desire to gain a closer acquaintance with God. He who goes his way satisfied with the things of the flesh, never lifting his eyes above the claims of materiality, is little likely to see beyond that extremely limited horizon.

Paul had been an ardent Pharisee, a strict disciple of the orthodox Jewish religion. He had lived up to his highest understanding of those ways; but when new light came, he followed it wherever it led him, stopping at no degree of self-sacrifice in his wholehearted loyalty to the vision.

Christian Science is leading its earnest students along the way of spiritual freedom, and all who catch the vision of its healing message and follow it are rewarded by some degree of release from the bondage of material sense. The assurance of the truth of its teachings leads one on and up constantly to new heights of vision, as one seeks to prove, step by step, the divine source of his vision. His progress, moreover, will be precisely in proportion to his loyalty and obedience to his vision, no less heavenly, perhaps, than was Paul's, although it may be less compelling.

Every earnest seeker for spiritual Truth will gain in some demonstrable measure glimpses of the facts of being, of God's infinite presence and goodness, of man's perfection as the offspring of God, and consequently of the unreality of evil—three corner stones in the building of spiritual understanding. These facts envisioned, if one hold to them with Pauline tenacity, will lead one along the heavenly way, companioned by infinite Love. If one hold true to the realization, the way will be opened and progress sure; but faithfulness to the vision is a prerequisite.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199), "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible." The earnest Christian Scientist knows his ground because he has proved it. He knows no compromise. He is radical on the side of God. One cannot believe in Spirit and matter at the same time. Both cannot be real. If God is infinite and all, matter, God's unlikeness, has neither existence, reality, nor entity.

Did not Christ Jesus directly declare, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon"? There is no mistaking his words. There is no doubtful or double meaning attached to them. One cannot by any possibility serve God, good, and at the same time hold to matter, the material sense of life and substance, and serve that sense. When indulging the beliefs of matter, one is not gaining spiritually. If one delude oneself with the false conclusion that because he does not seem to be spiritually minded the vision is not for him, that one should remember the promise, "And they shall be all taught of God." None can escape the experience of salvation. It has to be understood that the real man, God's likeness, is already saved. In fact, he has never been lost. As mortals gain this understanding, they will no longer cling to matter as something desirable and worthy of seeking.

In speaking of the immortal spiritual man, on page 301 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "He reflects the divine, which constitutes the only real and eternal entity. This reflection seems to mortal sense transcendental, because the spiritual man's substantiality transcends mortal vision and is revealed only through divine Science." And the transcendental is gained through obedience to the heavenly vision, sought with prayerful desire.

Learning to Write

The idea as to how I might learn to write was suggested to me by being in Durgin and Bailey's shipyard, and frequently seeing the ship-carpenters, after hewing and getting a piece of timber ready for use, write on the timber the name of that part of the ship for which it was intended. When a piece was intended for the larboard side, it would be marked L; when a piece was for the starboard side it would be marked S. A piece for the larboard side forward would be marked LF. When a piece was for the starboard side forward it would be marked SF. For larboard aft it would be marked LA; for starboard aft it would be marked SA. I soon learned the name of these letters, and for what they were intended when placed upon a piece of timber in the shipyard. I immediately commenced copying them, and in a short time was able to make the four letters named.

After that, when I met with any boy whom I knew could write, I would tell him I could write as well as he. The next word would be, "I don't believe you; let me see you try it." I would then make the letters which I had been so fortunate as to learn, and ask him to beat that. In this way I got a good many lessons in writing, which it is quite possible I should never have gotten in any other way. During all this time my copy-book was the board fence, brick wall, and pavement; my pen-and-ink was a lump of chalk. With these I learned mainly how to write.

I then commenced and continued copying the Italics in Webster's Spelling Book, until I could make them all without looking in the book. By this time my little master Thomas had gone to school, learned how to write, and had written over a number of copy-books. These had been brought home, shown to some of our neighbors, and then laid aside. My mistress used to go to class-meeting every Monday afternoon, and leave me to take care of the house. When left thus I used to spend the time in writing in the spaces left in Master Thomas's copy-book, copying what he had written. I continued to do this until I could write a hand very similar to that of Master Thomas. Thus, after a long tedious effort of years, I finally succeeded in learning how to write.—From Frederick Douglass' Autobiography.

The Poetry of Familiar Things

All poetry, it is to be remembered, is not the poetry of romance, of strangeness, of wonder, of things thrilled with the unknown. There is the poetry of familiar things, . . . true nevertheless in their littleness or greatness. This is the kind of poetry in which that century so dear to Thackeray, the eighteenth of happy memory, so decorously delighted. One almost hesitates to speak of "decorous delight" in this day which is so prone to hold all that is decorous to be near to the stilted or artificial. The decorous is not necessarily so any more than the abandoned is necessarily artistic or sincere.—Cornelius Weygandt, in "A Century of the English Novel."

Peking Pigeons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From city gates and temple eaves
The silver squadrons launch
Into the evening light;—
In swift manœuvers wing
A flashing cruise.

With organ trills they play
A swooping scale
And sweep the dingy city streets
With wings that beat a mellow
Note of cheer into the air.

Swift whistling tones,
Carillons of sweet melody,
Bright dashing messengers
From temple towers fling out
A bell-like call to prayer.

In currents of mad ecstasy,
In pure, wild gladness wheel
A hundred whirling circles over men,
And speed—a white breath
From heaven's own purity.

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

PEKING is a city of towers and temples. The massive wall has nine magnificent gateways, and each gate is a built-up tower, with turret after turret of windows. Within the walls are the temple courts, pagodas, and sacred shrines. These ancient places have become the homes of innumerable flocks of pigeons.

For centuries these birds have graced the ancient capital with their musical pilgrimages over the moat, bridge and palace. Reed whistles are tied to the wings of the young birds; and being gregarious creatures, they become traveling companies of musicians, who cheer the crowded city way with their whistling melodies. They do not "whistle out of tune." The ensemble whirl of their wings brings a well-harmonized scale of deep and high pitched tones in well-balanced and practiced symphony.

The stranger in Peking will start to gaze about after the sudden burst of music, but the citizen of fair Cathay will lift his face toward heaven and smile with gratitude upon the flashing white messengers.

The Train at Night

A solid vestibuled transcontinental train, with perhaps two or three engines pulling it, crawling up the steep grades of a mountain range is a picture of wonderful power and mastery. This is especially true of the great electric trains of the American west. The shooting headlight defines the way, dispels the shadows long distances ahead, and can be seen as a gigantic searchlight from remote vantage points on the mountains or through the passes. The ground-shaking rumble, the long resonant whistle echoing through the canyons and into the thick timber are almost sublime in their effect upon the lone ranger or camper. Beside many a mountain stream will be found one or more campers, lying with their feet toward the crimson embers of a fire, their faces toward the stars, and listening to the mysterious murmurs of the waters. To such the splendid crashing roar of a train coming through the mountains at night is welcome music.

But what is true of the mountains is true of the plains. In a somewhat different way comes the appeal of the train at night. It is equally beautiful, but without the same sense of sublimity. Long before you hear the whistle your eye is caught by the sudden flash of the headlight miles away as the engine approaches through the margins of the eastern coteaus. For a time you watch the shooting ray. It fascinates. All about you is stillness. The birds are asleep. The leaves on the cottonwoods are motionless. The stars overhead are shining. Presently you hear a faint whistle as the train crosses a trestle or approaches a country road. A bit later there is a vibrating mutter, rapidly augmenting into a rich-toned roar. A few moments later the train sweeps past with gloriously crashing music and a long chain of golden-lighted windows. There is the long backward curving trail of smoke, and its sharp smell in the air. The roar diminishes rapidly and ceases as the train vanishes through the gulches toward the west. For a few moments the echoes hang tremulous about you.

Surely such a train at night is an unforgettable vision of loveliness. Sweeping on, sweeping on, hour after hour through the long night, crossing the great valleys, rousing momentarily from their slumber the sleepers who listen drowsily and then fall asleep again, climbing the mighty mountains, dashing across bridges, winding through forests, and plunging into tunnels, the train at night is one of the beautiful spectacles of modern civilization.

One night during a great storm of soft fluffy snowflakes falling through still air upon the Dakota plains, a boy left his warm place by the fireside and went outside to watch for the evening passenger train. The tracks were only a quarter of a mile from the door. In the silence as he approached the railroad he could hear the soft whisper of the flakes falling through the air upon the snow below. Once a flock of snowbirds dashed overhead, their wings making a glad rush of music.

He did not have long to wait, for he soon heard the muffled murmur of the train coming, and its rich padded whistle at a near-by crossing. Presently the dazzling headlight shot into view, and then the train whirled past with rhythmic crashing. The windows were all aglow from the lights within. He could see faces peering through one or two of the windows. Out of the darkness and mystery of the east came that train night after night, and swept onward into the darkness and mystery of the west.

Years later that same boy, now a young man, was riding on that same train across those same plains. It was an autumn night. As the train stopped at a station for water he got off and walked a little ways into the darkness. The air was crisp and clear. The skies were brilliant with stars. The near-by fields of grass were festooned with spangles of frost sparkling in the light from the train windows. The train was still the same gorgeous spectacle of beauty and symbolism. There was the same charm, the same appeal of lighted windows, the hiss of escaping steam, the rhythms and roar, the smoke and headlight.

Bobby's Sabbath Day

In no part of Edinburgh did summer come up earlier, or with more lavish bloom, than in old Greyfriars kirkyard. Sheltered on the north and east, it was open to the moist breezes of the southwest, and during all the lengthening afternoons the sun lay down its slope and warmed the rear windows of the overlooking tenements. Before the end of May the caretaker had much ado to keep the growth in order. . . .

Mistress Jeanie often brought out her little old milking-stool on balmy mornings, and sat with knitting or mending . . . to advise her gude mon in small matters. Bobby trotted quietly about, sniffing at everything with the liveliest interest. . . . His business, learned in his first summer in Greyfriars, was to guard the nests of foolish skylarks, songthrushes, redbreasts and wrens, that built low in lilac, laburnum, and flowering currant bushes, in crannies of wall, and on the ground. It cannot but be a pleasant thing to be a wee dog, full of life and good intentions, and to play one's dramatic part to make an old garden tuneful with bird song. A cry of alarm from parent or nestling was answered instantly by the tiny, tousled policeman, and there was a prowler the less, or a skulking cat sent flying. . . .

The click of the wicket gate was another kind of alarm. . . . Except for two more forced returns and ingenious escapes from the sheep-farm in the Pentlands, Bobby had lived in the kirkyard undisturbed for six months. The caretaker had neither the heart to put him out nor the courage to face the minister and the kirk officers with a plea for him to remain. The little dog's presence was known there only to Mr. Trail, a few of the tenement dwellers, and to the Heriot boys. . . .

When the time-gun boomed Bobby was let out for his midday meal at Mr. Trail's, and for a noisy run about the neighborhood. . . . In the evening he was given a supper of porridge and broo, or milk, at the kitchen door of the lodge. . . . The morning drum and bugle woke him to the chase, and all his other hours were spent in close attendance on the labors of the caretaker. The click of the wicket-gate was the signal for instant disappearance. . . .

The Sabbath must, indeed, have been a dull day to the little dog. He had learned that when the earliest comer clicked the wicket he must hide and console himself with the extra bone that Mr. Trail never failed to remember. . . .

When Mr. Trail left the kirkyard in the bright evening of the last Sunday in May, he stopped without to wait for Dr. Lee, the minister of Greyfriars auld kirk. . . . He was nowhere to be seen. With Bobby ever in the background of his mind, at such times of possible discovery, Mr. Trail entered the kirkyard. The minister was sitting with his silk hat off, with Mr. Brown standing beside him, uncovered and miserable of aspect, and Bobby looking up anxiously at this new element in his fate.

"Do you think it seemly for a dog to be living in the churchyard, Mr. Brown?"

The caretaker was in fault and this good English was disconcerting. However, his conscience acquitted him of moral wrong, and his sturdy Scotch independence came to the rescue.

"Gin a bit dog, wha hauds 'is gab, isna seemly, thae pussies are the deil's ain bairns."

The minister lifted his hand in rebuke. "Remember the Sabbath Day, and I see no cats, Mr. Brown."

"Ye wullna see ony as lang as the wee doggie is leevin' in the kirkyard. . . . An' syne there's mair singin' birdies than for mony a year."

Mr. Trail had listened, unseen. Now he came forward with a gay challenge in broad Scotch to put the all but routed caretaker at his ease.

"Doctor, I hae a queistion to spier ye. Which is mair unseemly: a weel-behavin' bittie tyke i' the kirkyard or a scandalous organ i' the kirk?"

"Ah, Mr. Trail, I'm afraid you're a sad, irreverent young dog, yourself, sir." The minister broke into a genial laugh. "Man, you've spoiled a bit of fun I was having with Mr. Brown, who takes his duties 'sairously.'" He sat looking down at the little dog until Bobby came up to him and stood confidently under his caressing hand. "I have suspected for some months that he was living in the kirkyard."

Until the stars came out Mr. Trail sat there telling Bobby's story. . . . "It would have tak'n a man with a heart of trap-rock to have turned the bit dog out." . . .

"A dog, no more than a man, cannot live on bread alone. His heart hungers for love." The minister stooped and patted Bobby, and he was thoughtful all the way to the gate. "The matter need not be brought up in any formal way. I will speak to the elders and deacons about it privately. . . . Mr. Brown," he called to the caretaker, "it cannot be pleasing to God to see the little creature restrained. Give Bobby his liberty on the Sabbath."—From "Greyfriars Bobby," by Eleanor Atkinson.

Huisache Blossoms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

South Texas glows in huisache blossoms now,
Unnumbered glinting balls array the trees
In sun-blurred gold. Each slender-fingered bough,
So lately stenciled black in Winter's frieze,
With topaz blooms is ringed and braceleted.
Ere leaves appear, the trees are glorified
With these small velvet incense balls which spread
Their perfume, quaint, across the countryside.
The Mexican in his adobe door,
The patriarch, once sturdy pioneer,
Who know and love the plain and prairie lore,
Nod wisely, smile, and say, "Ah, Spring is here!"

Hazel Harper Harris.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF FACTORS IN STOCK MARKET

Urgent Liquidation Causes Severe Declines—Seen as Corrective Affair

NEW YORK, March 27 (Special)—During the greater part of the week the selling of stocks went forward on such a large scale that the daily turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was well in excess of 2,000,000 shares. While severe losses had to be faced by the speculators who unfortunately had bought stocks at much higher prices, the pronounced downward movement went on from day to day without special comment or apprehension in speculative and banking circles.

There was a notable absence of the unpleasant rumors which ordinarily are in circulation at such time. Prominence was given to the heavy selling and heavy losses in the daily accounts of operations in the financial district, but there the situation appeared to end to a great extent.

Probably this attitude was due chiefly to a realization on the part of well-informed interests that, as has been pointed out in this column before in recent weeks, the chief reasons for the further downward movement were to be found in the stock market itself.

If they had existed outside of it, then there would have been cause for more general and genuine apprehension. While it was true that some timid observers, whose losses had been particularly heavy, were inclined to think that the stock market was discounting unfavorable developments from three to six months in advance, this idea was not entertained in leading banking circles.

Business on Sound Basis

There was a disposition on the part of some observers to attribute the fresh break in stocks to reports of a material falling off in various important lines of business. Undoubtedly there has been a slowing down in those lines, and perhaps in others. Trade volume in the aggregate, however, continues large, and sentiment in the main is cheerful.

Some of the adverse reports relative to business—notably in the automotive industry—that were in circulation when the decline in stocks as a whole was the most severe, were promptly denied.

It was realized by those who have gone through such periods in the stock market many times before that if the business of the country continues good and the people take a hopeful view, stocks that are well established and that have been unduly depressed will come back to their proper levels.

One who is familiar with the affairs of the General Electric Company, while commenting upon the report for 1925, said that, without question, the stock was too high at 386½, and likewise too low at 292. In his opinion it should sell somewhere between 325 and 350. This incident is related simply to give an idea to timid holders of first-class securities of what those familiar with the position of those securities, and of the companies which they represent, think about their true value.

Correcting Over-Speculation

The real trouble with the stock market recently has been the outcome of stocks being carried far beyond their true value. Loans were over-extended to a greater extent than was realized. It cannot be made too plain or emphatic that the liquidation of actual stock has been the result chiefly of the necessity of correcting the over-speculation and over-estimation of values, and the reduction of loans, in order that the stock market may be on a stable basis again.

The extent to which it will recover will depend upon the attitude of the people interested in the securities and in the stock market, upon the outlook for business and actual earnings, upon developments at Washington and in Europe. The last named have not been altogether satisfactory recently and have resulted in the French franc selling at a new low record, under 3½ cents.

High Money Rates a Factor

Quite likely the speculation in stocks was adversely affected this week to some degree by the unexpectedly high rates for call money. The payment of demand loans was called for on a larger scale than had been predicted. It was estimated that on a single day loans were called to the extent of from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000.

The loaning rate was carried to 5½ per cent, but both Thursday afternoon and yesterday afternoon an easier tendency was in evidence. While loans were renewed at 5 per cent yesterday the loaning rate dropped to 4½ per cent in the afternoon, although it was the last day of this week for arranging accommodations, and although only three full days remain in this month for making preparations for the large April 1 disbursements.

After they are over, lower rates for money are expected by most authorities. The decrease of $81,000,000 in brokers' loans for the last week, as reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board, while not as large as has been predicted in some circles, nevertheless helped materially to bring down the total from the peak of a short time ago. A shrinkage of $240,000,000 has been effected within the last two weeks alone.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

	1926	1925
Feb gross	$1,063,598	$968,161
*Bal af tax & chgs.	161,190	104,239
12 mos gross	11,422,292	10,677,561
*Bal af tax & chgs.	1,198,621	715,995

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*Before depreciation but after preferred dividends of subsidiaries.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follow:

Actual Condition	March 27	March 20
Excess reserve	$15,573,670	$11,134,680
Aggre reserve	598,710,000	597,524,000
Loans, etc	5,317,240,000	5,314,812,000
Cash in vaults	46,204,000	47,588,000
Rsv memb banks	578,697,000	576,924,000
Rsv in state bnks	9,151,000	9,212,000
Rsv in depstrs	10,862,000	11,388,000
Net dem deps	4,334,419,000	4,363,020,000
Time deps	581,951,000	566,361,000
Circulation	22,296,000	22,267,000
U S deps	44,447,000	57,424,000
Average Condition		
Excess reserve	$6,626,150	$8,732,230
Aggre resv	591,680,000	603,738,000
Loans, etc.	5,321,688,000	5,342,417,000
Cash in vaults	46,002,000	46,487,000
Rsv memb bnks	571,486,000	583,199,000
Rsv state banks	9,218,000	9,112,000
Rsv in depstrs	10,976,000	11,427,000
Net dem deps	4,350,296,000	4,428,512,000
Time deps	578,093,000	568,828,000
Circulation	22,286,000	22,173,000
US Deps	49,418,000	53,418,000

GENERAL GAS EARNINGS UP

Gross revenues and other income of General Gas & Electric Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Feb. 28, 1926, were $21,775,254, compared with $19,813,001 for the previous 12 months, an increase of $1,962,253. Net income amounted to $3,683,630, as compared with $2,921,996 in the previous 12 months, a gain of 26 per cent.

SUBMARINE BOAT'S YEAR

Submarine Boat Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports a deficit of $247,126 after charges, etc., contrasted with net of $160,810, or 20 cents a share on 766,920 shares of no par outstanding in 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, MARCH 27

Yr. 1926 High	Yr. 1926 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
129¾	112½	6	Otis Elev	5000	120¼	112½	116½	+ ½
14½	9⅝	..	Otis Steel	7800	10½	9⅝	10	— ½
107⅞	88	..	Otis Stl pf	1600	95	88	88½	—6½
51¾	47¼	..	Outlet Co	1900	49	47¼	47¼	—1¾
101¼	97¾	..	Outlet Co pf	300	98	97¾	98	—1
68¼	60½	3	Owens Bottle	3800	62½	61⅛	61½	+ ⅝
48	26	..	Pac Coast	100	26	26	26	...
2⅞	1⅞	..	Pac G&El rts	7300	2¼	1⅞	2	— ¼
132¼	122	8	Pac Gas & E	1700	125	122	122½	—2½
83⅛	53⅜	3	Pac Oil	26800	56¼	54¾	54¾	— ¾
45⅝	33⅛	2	Packard Mot	49400	35¼	33⅛	34	— ⅝

Yr. 1926 High	Yr. 1926 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
46⅝	40¼	1	Stand Oil NJ	67000	44½	42¾	43	—1
118⅝	116¼	7	Stand Oil NJ pf	15200	118¼	117½	118	...
10⅞	6¾	..	Stand Pl Glass	1000	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
92⅞	72	6	Stewart-Warn	49900	84	76	76	—6⅛
77¼	66	6	Stromberg	1500	70	67	67	—1¾
61⅜	51¾	5	Studebaker	117600	56½	51¾	53	—2⅞
3¾	2	..	Sub Boat	5200	3	2½	2½	— ¼
41⅝	31½	1	Sun Oil	1900	34	32	32½	—2½
4¼	2½	..	Super Oil	2500	2⅞	2½	2⅞	...
25¾	21	..	Super Steel	400	21½	21	21	—2
13	9	..	Sweets Co of A.	600	10	9	19	—3
14½	7⅝	..	Symington	900	8⅜	8⅞	9	...
20⅞	16⅝	2	Symington A	700	18½	17½	17½	— ⅝
14⅞	11⅞	1	Telautograph	700	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16	12⅛	..	Tenn Cop & Ch.	9100	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
54⅞	49⅝	3	Tex Co	42600	51⅜	49⅝	50	— ¾
142¾	119½	7	Tex Gulf Sulf	37600	133⅜	127⅛	128	—3⅛
61⅝	43	..	Tex & Pac	18200	51⅞	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12⅛	..	Tex Pac C&O	16200	15⅛	14	14½	...
785	510	..	Tex Pac Land T	25	590	575	590	+60
47½	44½	3.60	*Thompson	1100	45½	44½	44½	— ⅛
34	28¾	2.40	The Fair Co	4900	31	28¾	28¾	—1½
41½	13½	..	Third Ave	14800	37½	32	32⅜	—4⅝
39¼	33	1½	Tidewater Oil	3900	35⅛	33	33	—1
103	92	5	Tidewater pf	1800	94½	92	92	—4⅞
56½	44⅞	3	Timken	14000	51	48½	49⅛	—1
4¾	3	..	Arans Oil	11800	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
27	25½	2	Transue & W	100	25½	25½	25½	— ½
102¾	101	7	Twin City RT pf	100	101	101	101	—1
86½	78	5	Un Car & Car	15000	81½	78⅛	80¼	— ¼
63¾	53½	4	Under Type	3400	56	53½	55	+1
71¼	37	..	Union Bag & P.	18300	51⅝	37	39	—10½
49⅝	37¼	2	Union Oil Cal	155900	49⅜	44⅝	46	+2¼
150	142½	10	Union Pac	6500	145½	144	144	—2
78½	74¾	4	Union Pac pf	1400	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅜
94	85	5	Union Tk Car	1100	90	88	88	—3
31½	25½	2	*Uni Alloy Steel	9200	31⅜	30	30	— ⅛
297	236	10	Uni Fruit	8200	267½	246	248	—22
38½	31½	2	Uni Paperbd	200	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
24⅝	19¾	..	Uni Ry Inv	500	23	21	21	+1
81½	65	..	Un Ry Inv pf	1300	75	70	74¾	+8¾
210¼	164	10	US Cl Pipe	12300	178	164½	166	—5
104	100¼	7	US Ci Pipe pf	300	102	102	102	+ ¾
61½	41	..	US Dist Corp	9100	47¼	43	44	—1
59⅜	45⅞	3	US Hogman	7200	53⅜	48¾	50	—3½
75½	49	..	US Ind Alco	6700	54½	51	52	...
104¾	101¼	7	Ind Alco pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1
71⅞	50	5	US Realty	12200	56	50	50	—4
88¼	66¼	..	US Rubber	94700	71½	66¼	68	—1⅜
109	104	8	US Rubber pf	1800	106	104¾	105	— ⅞
49⅞	40	3½	US Smelt	2000	43	40½	42¾	+ ⅛
50	48⅛	5½	US Smelt pf	500	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
138½	120	5	US Steel	315100	125¼	120¼	121⅛	—1⅞
127⅛	124½	7	U Steel pf	2800	125⅞	125⅛	125¼	— ¼
28¾	17⅝	..	Univ Pipe	13700	20¾	17⅝	18	—2
78½	67	7	Univ Pipe pf	600	70	67	68	—2
37	30	2	Util Pt & Lt A.	2000	31½	30	31¼	— ¼
25½	16⅜	..	Va C-Chem new	7100	17¾	16⅝	18	+1
69	55	..	Va C Ch 6 pf	3100	56¾	55⅛	56	+1
98⅛	92½	..	Va C-Ch 7 pf	1200	94¼	93⅛	94¼	+1
1⅞	⅜	..	Va-Car Ch	200	1	1	1	— ¼
1⅜	1	..	Va-Car Ch B cts	200	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
1⅝	1	..	Va-Car Ch ctfs	200	1	1	1	— ¼
11½	6¾	..	Va-C Ch pf cts	1000	8¼	6¾	8¼	— ½
49½	41	..	Va Iron C&C	600	49½	46¼	49½	+3¼
32⅞	29	2	Vanadium	3800	31	30	30¾	+ ½
22	15½	..	Van Raalte	500	16⅞	16	16	— ⅞
99¾	95	7	Vulcan pf	100	95	95	95	—4¾
32⅝	26¼	..	Vivaudou	5200	29¾	27½	28½	— ½
103¼	94¾	7	Vivaudou pf	400	100⅛	98½	98½	—1½
52	37	..	Wabash	66300	42	38¼	39¾	+ ¾
78¾	68¼	5	Wabash pf A	11900	72	70	71	— ⅜
72	60	..	Wabash pf B	100	61	61	61	—4
19⅞	17	1¼	Waldorf System	3800	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
195	115	..	Ward Bak A	500	135	115	115	—25⅛
85⅜	29¼	..	Ward Bak B	125500	42	29¾	30	—11⅛
110½	91	7	Ward Bak pf	1000	100	91	91	—10
23¼	20¼	1.80	Walworth	1100	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅜	..	Warner Bros P	1000	14¾	13⅝	14	— ⅞
85½	55	4	Weber & Heil	3200	61	57½	58¾	—2¾
4	3⅛	..	Wells-Fargo Ex	100	4	4	4	...
97	88½	7	W Pen Elec A	1200	91	90	90	...
100⅛	96½	7	Wst Pen El A pf	100	97½	97½	97½	—1½
16⅝	11	..	West Maryland	6600	13	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	18	..	West Md 2pf	1700	19⅜	18	18	...
39¼	35	..	West Pacific	1300	36¾	35⅞	36	+ ½
81	77½	6	*West Pacific pf	1900	80½	78¾	79½	+ ⅞
112	108	7	Wst Pen Pw pf	300	109¾	108	108	—2½
130	118	4	West Penn Co	100	125	125	125	...
147⅜	134¾	7	*West Union	2100	139¼	136	137	+1⅛
128⅜	111	6	Westinghse AB.	7800	114⅝	111	112½	—1
79½	66	4	Westinghse El	17700	70½	68¼	68⅞	—1¼
19	15½	..	Weston El In	4800	17	15½	15½	—1⅛
31½	27¼	2	Weston El In pf.	1500	30	28¾	29⅜	...
32	18⅝	..	Wheel & LE	8200	23⅝	21	22	...
50½	37½	..	Wheel & LE pf	1400	43½	39	41	+2
29¾	26¼	2	White Eagle O	1700	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ⅜
90	66	4	White Motor	33500	75¼	66	66	—3¾
6⅝	3⅜	..	White Mot rts	21500	4	2¼	2½	—1
38⅜	30⅛	2	White Rk Sprgs	5900	32⅞	30⅛	30½	—2⅝
3⅜	1¾	..	Wickwire Spenc.	7600	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
34	21	..	Willys Overland	148500	24⅝	21	21⅝	—2⅜
99	91⅛	7	Willys Over pf.	3500	97⅝	96½	97½	...
17⅛	16	..	Wilson & Co pf.	200	16½	16	16	—1⅛
5½	4	..	Wilson & Co	200	4	4	4	...
5⅜	3½	..	Wilson & Co rts.	300	3	3½	3½	— ⅞
18¼	12	..	Wils & Co pf cts	500	15	12	13	—3
222	151½	4	Woolworth	137100	168	151½	152	—11
44¾	24¾	..	Worth Pump	4200	29½	24¾	26	—1
80	74½	7	Worth Pump A.	400	75⅛	75	75	...
65	53½	6	Worth Pump B	900	55⅛	54	55⅛	— ⅞
33	26¼	1	Wright Aero	3100	29½	28	28⅜	— ⅛
56¾	51	3	Wrigley Co	1200	52	51¾	51¾	...
64¼	60½	4	Yale & Towne.	1400	62¾	61	61	—2¼
32⅞	24	¾	Yellow Truck	18300	29⅜	24	25⅝	—2
96½	92½	7	Yellow Truck pf	600	95	92½	92½	—2½
89⅞	71	5	Youngstown	13500	77	71	72¼	—3

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*Ex-dividends. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. a Payable in stock; cash optional. b Part stock. e Plus extras.

Total sales for week: Stocks 10,390,000 shares, last week 9,643,000 shares; bonds $53,768,000, last week $51,744,000.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

13	Am Gas&El new	71	70½	70½
1	Am Lt&Traction	200	199½	200
9	Am Pow&Lt new	52¼	51	51¼
3	Am Superpower A	22	22	22
30	Am Superpower B	23	22	22½
1	Atlantic Fruit Co	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Atlas Port Cem n	49½	49½	49½
1	Bloomingdale pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Borden Co new	95	94	94
5	Brooklyn City RR	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Bucyrus Co	201	199	199
8	Buff Niag &E Pw	26	25¼	26
5	Can DryGing A n	46¼	45½	45½
50	zCelluloid Co pf	62⅜	60½	62⅜
3	Centri Pipe Corp.	21	20⅝	20⅝
3	Chicago Nip M A	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
1	Chicago Nip B T	26¾	26¾	26¾
33	Collins & Aik	36¼	35½	36
26	Collins & Ail pf.	100	99¼	100
7	Commonw Pow n	36	35	35
1	Commonw Pow pf	85¼	85¼	85¼
3	Commonw Pow w	45	41	41⅝
1	Cons Dairy Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	Cons Gas & E B n	47	46	46
28	Cons Laun Corp.	22¼	22⅛	22¼
156	Contl Baking A.	85	80¼	80¼
852	Cont Baking B	13⅜	10⅜	11⅜
52	Cont Baking pf	89⅝	86½	88⅛
1	Curtiss Aero & M	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
3	Deforest Rad vtc	3⅞	3	3
1	Doehler Die Cast	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6	Bublier C&R new	6	5¾	5¾
8	Duxplex C&R vtc	.65	.50	.50
26	Durant Motors	8⅞	8¼	8½
1	Eastern Roll M n	35	35	35
19	Elec Bond & Sh n	63	60⅛	61
1	El Bond & S pf.	106½	106	106
13	Elec Investors	40¾	39⅜	39⅜
31	Elec Rregieration	62	60½	60⅝
2	Engineers Pub Ser	23½	23½	23½
1	Eng Pub S p pd pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Fageol Mot Co	5¼	5	5¼
1	Fed Finance A	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	do B	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
8	Fed Mot Trk Co	36	35⅜	36
40	*Firest T&R 7% pf	99	98½	98⅝
10	*Ford Motor Can.	611	611	611
27	Foundtn Co Forgn	19⅞	18⅛	18⅛
8	Fox Theater A	21½	21	21
6	Franklin Mfg Co	24¼	21	21
2	FreshmanCo(Chas)	20½	20¼	20½
149	Gen Bak Cor A	52¾	45	47¼
258	do B	6⅜	5⅛	5⅜
1	Gen Ice Cream	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
21	Gillette Saf Raz	98¾	97⅛	97⅛
1	Glen Alden Coal	150½	150½	150½
8	Goodyear T & R	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
2	Grand Stores	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
3	Grimes R & C Rec	2⅜	2⅛	2¾
5	Hapiness Cdy St A	7	7	7
2	do Founders	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Hazeltine Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Hires (Chas E) Co	24½	24⅜	24½
6	Hollander & Son	30⅛	30	30
5	Ind Rayon	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
2	Inter Utilities B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Johns Manville	139	138½	138½
2	La Salle Ext Uni	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12	Lambert Co new	41¾	41¾	41¾
61	Lehi Pw Sec nw	13¼	12¾	12⅞
2	Lehi Val Cl C cfs	37¾	37⅝	37⅝
2	Libby McNeil&Lib	7½	7½	7½
70	zLib Ow Sht Gl	153	141¾	153
1	McCd Rd&Mfg vtc	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Mid West Ut pr ln	116½	116¼	116¼
1	Mid West Ut pf	108	107¼	107¼
3	Mid Steel Co Del	24½	24½	25½
4	Mohawk&Hud Pw	22⅝	22½	22½
2	Mun Service Co	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1	Music Mas Cor cts	87	87	87
4	Nat El Pow A	20	19¾	20
3	Nat Pub Serv A	19¼	19	19
1	New Eng T&T	113	113	113
44	Northeast Pw	20⅛	20	20
18	No Ohio Pow	14	13⅝	13⅞
5	No Ont Pw L&T	70½	70	70
7	No States Pw A	105⅛	103	103
25	zNo Sts Pw pf	100½	100½	100½
1	Ohio Brass B	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3	Pacific Stl Boiler.	12½	12½	12½
1	Pender Grocery A.	45½	45½	45½
1	Pender Grocery B.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	Pillsbury Fl Mills.	38	38	38
1	Pratt & Lmbrt Inc	52	52	52
70	zProct & Gamble.	148½	147½	147½
2	Puget Sd P&Lt	51½	51½	51½
2	Purity Bak A	39½	39⅛	39⅛
1	Purity Bak B	30	30	30
25	zRem Nsels Typ pf	100	100	100
1	Reo Motor Car	21	21	21
2	Rickenbacker Mot	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
30	zSafety Car H&L.	126	126	126
8	Servel Corp	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
2	Sierra Pac Elec	25¼	25	25¼
10	zSinger Mfg.	335	335	335
1	Snia Viscosa rcts.	13½	13½	13½
8	Soeast P&Lt war	9	8⅜	8⅜
2	Sothn Cal Edison.	120	119¼	119¼
50	Sothn Cal Ed A pf	111½	111½	111½
3	Sothn G&P A new.	23¾	23⅛	23½
13	Soueast Pw&Lt o	26	25⅛	25½
2	Sparks Withington	19	19	19
6	Stand Pub A	16¾	16¼	16⅝
6	Stutz Mot Cr of A	24	24	24
2	Swift&Co	113¾	113	113¾
7	Swift Inter	18½	18¼	18¼
80	zTampa El Co	272½	270	272½
2	Thermiodyn R cfs	60	60	60
2	Thompson Rd vtc	2	2	2
2	Timken Det Axle	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
23	Trans Lux Dylt P	9	8½	9
10	zTub A Slk B cfs	182	182	182
1	Tung Sol Lamp	8	8	8
1	United El Cl cfs	25½	25½	25½
24	United Gas Im	93⅜	90¼	91⅛
8	United L & Pw 'A'	72	70⅜	72
1	Uni Prft Shar nw	11½	11½	11½
18	Unit Lt & Pw A n	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
8	United Fruit new	100¼	99⅞	100
1	US Lt & Heat nw	20	20	20
1	US Lt & H pf	6	6	6
1	US Rub Reclm Co	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Utility Shares	9	9	9
1	Util Shrs Op	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Warner Br Pic	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
40	zWest Pw pf	96¼	94⅛	96
6	Wilson & Co nw	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
5	Wilson & Co A n	19	18⅛	18⅛
13	Wilson & Co pf n	55	53	54
14	Yellow Taxi C NY	13½	12¼	13

STANDARD OILS

2	Atlantic Lob pf	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1	Chesebrough Mfg	66	66	66
24	Cont Oil	21⅞	21¼	21¼
30	zGal Sig Oil pf old	88	88	88
12	Humble Oil & Ref	59¾	58⅛	58⅜
10	zIll Pipe Line	138½	138½	138½
16	Imp Oil Can	33½	33	33½
20	Inter Pet	31⅝	30⅝	31
2	Ohio Oil	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4	Prairie O & G new	54	53¼	53¼
40	zSolar Ref	195½	195	195½
30	zSo Penn Oil	163	161	161
7	S O Cal wi	55	54½	54½
32	do Ind	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
1	do Kansas	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	do Neb	254	250	251
34	do N Y	33¼	32¼	32½
10	zdo Ohio	325	325	325
6	Vacuum Oil	99¾	99	99
50	As Van Camp P pf	23½	23½	23½

INDEPENDENT OILS

2	AmControlledOil'ds	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8	Amaracaibo	7½	7½	7½
11	Beacon Oil	15	15	15
3	Cardinal Pet	1½	1¼	1½
31	Carib Synd	15⅛	14½	14½
71	Cities Serv new	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
5	Cities Serv pf	83	83	83
1	Cities Serv B pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4	Colom Synd new	2 7/16	2⅜	2⅜
15	Creole Synd	11⅜	11	11
5	Gibson Oil	4⅝	4½	4½
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3	Lago Petro	10	9¾	9¾
69	Leonard Oil	9¼	8¾	8¾
6	Margay Oil	2⅝	2½	2½
6	Mexican Panuco	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
2	MountainPod	24	23⅞	23¼
1	New Bradford	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	NewMex&ArizLd	11⅞	11¾	11¾
2	Nor Central Texas.	9	9	9
2	Peer Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11	Pennok Oil Corp	20½	19⅝	20
1	Red Banks Oil	17	17	17
11	ReiterFosterOilCor.	18½	18	18
1	Salt Crk Cons	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Salt Crk Prod	30½	30½	30½
6	Venezuelan Pet	6⅝	6½	6½
4	Wilcox Oil&Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	Woodley Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾

MINING

1	Cons Copper Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	Engrs Gold Min	13¼	13	13¼
1	Hecla Min	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
16	Kay Copper	1¾	1⅝	1¾
3	Mason Valley	2	2	2
7	Nipissing	6¼	6	6¼
1	Noranda Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Tonopah Ext	.72	.72	.72
4	United Verde Ext.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2	Utah Apex	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
22	Wenden Cop Min.	2¾	2¼	2½

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

5	Allied Packer 8s	80	80	80
1	do 6s	69	69	69
65	Am Gas&El 6s	99¼	98¾	99
14	Am Pow&Lt 6s	97½	97¼	97½
1	Am Roll Mills s6.	102	102	102
3	Am Water W 6s '75	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Anacon Cop 6s	102⅝	102⅝	10⅝2
2	Asso G & El 6s	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Ass'd Si Hdw 6½s	95	95	95
7	Atl Fruit Inc 8s	21	20	20
1	Atl Gulf & wi 5s	68	68	68
1	Bell Tel of Can 5s.	100	100	100
5	Brunner Turb 7½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	Cities Service 6s	92¼	92¼	92¼
11	Cities Serv 7s C	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
1	Cities Serv 7s D	103½	103½	103½
22	Cities Serv P&L 6s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
5	Crown Will 6s '51.	99	99	99
14	Cuban Tel 7½s	112	111½	112
5	Cudahs Pack 5½s	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4	Detroit City Gs 6s.	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Eitn Schild Co 6s	98½	98½	98½
4	Elec Refrig 6s	102½	102¼	102¼
18	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
39	Fla P&L 5s	92¼	92	92
2	Gair Robert 7s	105	105	105
1	Galena Signal Oil.	103½	103½	103½
1	General Pet 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Goodyr T&R 5s'28	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Gulf Oil 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
18	Inland Stl 5½s '45	98½	98½	98½
19	Lehigh P S 6s n	95	95	95
2	Libby McNeil 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Long Isld Lt 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
21	Mass Gas 5½s'46.	101½	101¼	101¼
3	N States Pw 6½s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
103	do cvt 6½s	110¾	110	110
4	Ohio Power 5s B	95	95	95
2	Pan Am Pet 6s'40.	100	100	100
4	Penn O Ed 6s'50.	100¼	100	100
6	Penn P & L 5s.	98½	98	98
5	do 5s D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Shawsheen 7s	101	101	101
5	Sloss Sheff pur 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
19	Southe P&L 6s wi	90¾	90½	90½
2	South Cal Ed 5s	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
3	Stand Oil NY 6½s.	106	106	106
14	Stutz Mot 7½s '37.	109	109	109
3	Sun Oil 5½s	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
11	Swift & Co 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97½
8	Transcontintl O 7s	94⅜	94	94
4	US Rub 6½s '29	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	US Rub 6½s'30	102	102	102
1	US Rub 6½s'33	101½	101½	101½
1	US Rub 6½s'35	101½	101½	101½
2	VacuumOil7s	104	103⅞	104
2	Walworth Co 6s '45	90	90	90

FOREIGN BONDS

5	AntioquiaCol 7s	92	91¾	92
10	BerlinCityEl6½s'28	99	99	99
5	BerlinCityEl6½s'29	97½	97½	97½
18	CityCologne6½s'50	85½	82	85½
8	DanishCons5½s	97¾	97½	97¾
4	CityDresden7s	91¾	91¾	91¾
16	EstRailrdFrance7s	81	80½	80⅞
7	FrenchNaMailSS7s	78½	78⅛	78⅛
14	GenElGermany6½s	96	95¾	96
1	GrtConsElPw 6½s	85¾	85¾	85¾
3	HamburgEl7s'35	94⅞	94¾	94¾
51	KingDenmark5½s.	98⅞	98½	98¾
27	Krupp(Fried)7s	93½	93¼	93½
2	MedellinColom 8s.	99¾	99	99
86	PrBuenosAi7½swi.	101¼	100⅝	101¼
7	ProvSanFeArgex7s	93⅝	93	93
125	RheinelbeUn7½s	94	94½	94
7	RhineW tEl7s	94⅜	94	94⅛
1	Saxon StateMtg7s	93½	93½	93½
25	Swiss 5½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	ThyssIr&StlWks7s	95⅞	95¼	95¼
16	WestphUEl6½s'50	86½	85½	85½

zActual sales

MEXICAN OIL PRODUCTION

TAMPICO, March 27—Mexican crude oil production in the week ended March 20 increased 5428 barrels daily, averaging 272,571 for the period. Light oil increased 5143 barrels daily at 98,000, and heavy oil increased 285 barrels daily at 174,571.

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company reports the consolidated net income of $692,757 after interest, taxes and preferred dividends for 1925, but before depreciation, compared with $433,715 in 1924.

NORFOLK & WESTERN'S YEAR

Norfolk & Western pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows net of $26,564,758 after taxes and charges, the same as in the preliminary statement, equivalent after preferred dividends to $18.67 a share on $137,319,300 common, compared with $18,243,348 or $12.85 a share on $134,794,300 common in 1924.

STOCKS REACT IN AN ACTIVE SHORT SESSION

Prices Again Turn Weak and Substantial Net Losses Recorded

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Aggressive short selling, coupled with another flood of liquidating sales, turned stock prices sharply downward again today, with a number of merchandising, food and public utility issues depressed to new low levels for the year.

Selling was of an urgent character in many instances, and numerous losses of three to eight points resulted. The reaction started with a break of eight points in General Asphalt, and quickly spread to other industrial shares which were unable to command immediate support.

United States Steel fell back to 120⅝, but later recovered to 121½, and extreme declines of 4 to 6 points were registered by Woolworth, General Electric, Loose-Wiles Biscuit, du Pont, Famous Players, National Department Stores, Ward Baking issues, Kresge, United States Cast Iron Pipe and Radio.

With the exception of Atlantic Coast Line, which sagged six points, railroad shares offered stubborn resistance to selling pressure. Their steadiness caused active short covering in the late trading which lifted some of the weaker industrials a point or more from their early lows.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling ruled steady around $4.85⅞, and French francs were slightly higher around 3.45½c.

With additional supplies of money attracted to the New York market by the recent stiffening of rates, traders were enabled to carry on constructive operations in the bond market today, but buying interest still remained at a low ebb.

Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s rallied 2 points, leading a moderate advance in the rails, and miscellaneous industrials issues were taken at fractionally higher prices.

Foreign obligations were subjected to renewed selling pressure. The latest plunge of the French franc had a depressing influence on this country's municipal and railroad bonds but the Government's obligations held fairly steady. Liberty bonds were irregular.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	5%	5%
Outside com'l paper..	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4¾	4¾
Customers' com'l loans.	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4¾@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	65⅝c	65⅝c
Bar silver in London...	30¼d	30⁵⁄₁₆d
Bar gold in London...	84s 10¾d	84s 10¾d
Mexican dollars	50⅜c	50⅜c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$89,000,000	$1,148,000,000
Year ago today..	63,000,000	
Balances	44,000,000	103,000,000
Year ago today..	26,000,000	
Exchgs. for week	440,000,000	5,857,000,000
Bals. for week...	198,000,000	669,000,000
F. R. bank credit.	43,064,721	81,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3⅝@3½
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3¾@3⅝
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4⅛@4

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	6
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
St. Louis	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	7½	Warsaw	12
Calcutta	6	Oslo	6
Berlin	8	Paris	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.86¼	4.86¼	4.8648
French francs.	.0345	.0343½	.193
Belgian francs.	.0349	.0398	.193
Swiss francs.	.1925½	.1925½	.193
Lire	.0401⅞	.0402⅜	.193
Marks	.2380	.2381	.238
Holland	.4005	.4007½	.402
Sweden	.2681	.2682	.268
Norway	.2141	.2143	.268
Denmark	.2630	.2623	.268
Spain	.1408½	.1410	.193
Portugal	.0516	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0135	.0134¾	.193
Austria	.14⅛	.14⅛	.1407
Argentina	.3975	.3935	.4245
Brazil	.1430	.1425	.3244
Poland	.1275	.1275	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176¼	.0176½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0296⅜	.2026
Rumania	.0041	.0042¾	.193
Shanghai (tael).	.7300	.7262½	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5637	.5625	.78
Bombay	.3643	.3630	.4866
Yokohama	.4575	.4580	.4984
Urugeay	1.0150	1.0256	1.0342
Chile	.1210	.1210	.365
Peru	3.83	3.83	4.8665
Canadian Ex..	.99¾	.99¾	1.0 0

†Per thousand.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	18.69	18.80	18.69	18.72	18.71
July	18.28	18.34	18.25	18.26	18.27
Oct.	17.63	17.76	17.63	17.66	17.60
Dec.	17.32	17.46	17.32	17.36	17.31
Jan.	17.26	17.38	17.25	17.27	17.22

Spots 19.25 unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Opening	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
May	18.02	18.08	17.99	18.02	17.96
July	17.65	17.73	17.65	17.66	17.61
Oct	17.00	17.11	17.00	17.08	16.96

Chicago Cotton

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.27	18.15	18.23	18.15
July	17.85	17.75	17.85	17.75
Oct	17.06	17.02	17.13	17.02

Liverpool Cotton

	Opening	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Mar	9.63	9.65	9.62	9.63	9.61
May	9.52	9.56	9.52	9.53	9.52
July	9.41	9.46	9.41	9.44	9.42
Oct	9.14	9.19	9.14	9.17	9.14
Dec	9.08	9.08	9.07	9.08	9.03
Jan	9.05	9.07	9.04	9.05	9.02

Spots 10.13, down 3. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British) 2000; (American) 1400.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWERS

American Fruit Growers, Inc., in 1925 had the most successful year since its organization. Sales for the year were $40,870,444, and net profits, after all charges, including estimated federal taxes, were $505,293. American Fruit Growers continues without general mort

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	
				Mar.27	Mar.26
1400	Ahumada ..	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Air Reduc.	113½	113½	113½	114½
400	Ajax Rub..	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
100	Alaska Ju..	1	1½	1½	..
100	All Am Cab.	135½	135½	135½	..
19900	Allied Ch ..	118	114⅜	114¾	117⅞
1500	Allis-Chal ..	80	78⅝	80	79¾
600	Am Ag Ch..	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
600	Am Ag C pf	74	73	73	73⅜
500	Am Bk Note	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	36½
600	Am Bosch..	22	21½	21⅝	22¾
200	Am Brake..	117½	117	117	118
1200	Am Br Bov	34¼	33¼	34	34¼
260002	Am Can ...	44½	42	42⅛	44½
100	Am Can pf.	125	125	125	125⅛
400	Am Car....	98	97¼	97½	99½
300	Am Chicle ..	40	39½	40	40
600	Amerada ..	25⅝	25	25⅜	25½
300	Am Ex	120¾	120	120	120¼
100	Am&FPw..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝
200	Am&FP pf..	89½	89	89	89¼
300	Am Hide ..	10½	10	10½	10½
900	Am Ice	117	116⅛	116⅛	118
100	Am Ice pf..	83	83	83	83
900	Am Int Crp	38	36¾	36¾	38
100	Am La Fr..	13½	13½	13½	13¼
200	Am Linseed.	35½	36⅛	35⅛	..
2000	Am Loco....	99⅜	98	98½	99
100	Am Metls pf.	115	115	115	..
500	Am Radiat..	109⅞	108¾	108¾	--0
100	Am Ry Ex..	77½	77½	77½	68
800	Am S Razor	49	49	49	48½
1600	Am Ship....	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜
6600	Am Smelt...	121⅝	118¼	118½	121½
800	Am Steel...	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	41⅝
1800	Am Sugar..	69	67¾	68	69
100	Am Republic	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
400	Am T&T....	144¾	144¼	144¾	144⅞
9300	Am WWrks.	48¾	45¾	47½	48⅜
400	AmType pf..	105½	105¼	105⅜	..
1200	Am Wool...	34⅛	33¼	33½	34½
800	Am Zinc....	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
800	Am Zinc pf.	31	30	30	32
2100	Anaconda ..	44	43⅜	43½	43¾
200	Arch Dan .	38½	38½	38½	39
100	Armor D pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
2300	Armour A .	21¾	21⅜	21½	21½
800	Armour B .	11⅝	11	11¼	11½
100	Arnold Cons	22	22	22	..
100	Art Loom ..	51¾	51¾	51¾	51⅞
1500	Asso DG ...	40	40	40	40½
700	Atchison ...	127	126¾	126¾	126¾
100	Atchison pf	95	95	95	..
400	Atl Birm&A	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
1300	Atl Coast	1200½	196½	198	102
600	Atl G&WI .	38½	38	38	38
100	Atl G&WI pf	42	42	42	42½
1100	Atl Refin ..	102½	100½	100½	99¾
200	Atlas Powd	55½	55	55	..
1300	Atlas Tack	11⅛	10	10	..
500	Auto Knittr	1	1	1	1
6700	Baldwin ...	100⅛	98½	99½	100⅞
3200	Balt & Ohio	88½	87¼	87⅞	88⅛
600	Barnsdall A	27	27	27	27¾
500	Beechnut ..	57	56½	56½	57
1200	Belding	34¼	33¼	33½	34
3400	Beth Steel .	42	41⅛	41½	41½
200	Beth Stl 7%	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½
200	Beth Stl 8%	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
100	Booth Fish .	5	5	5	4⅝
400	Briggs	30⅜	29½	29½	30½
200	Br Edison .	136	135¼	135¼	..
300	Br Man Tr.	60½	59¼	69¼	60
400	Br Man pf	80	79⅞	79⅞	80
1700	Br Un Gas	70	69½	70	70⅛
300	Brown Shoe	37½	36	36¾	38¼
4200	Bruns Balke	25¾	25¼	25½	25¾
300	Burns Term	11	10	10	12
200	Burns Br A	128¼	127	128¼	128¾
100	Burns Br B	34½	34½	34½	35
100	Bush Term.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
100	Butte & Sup.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
400	Butterick ..	20¼	20	20	19¾
100	Byers Co ...	29	29	29	..
1400	Cal Pack ...	127	125½	125½	127½
4000	Cal Pet	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
500	Callahan ...	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Cal & Hecla.	14	14	14	14
400	Can Pac ...	156½	156½	156½	157¼
300	Case Thresh	77	77	77	78
200	Case pf ...	101	101	101	100¾
500	Cen Leather	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
1400	Cen Lea pf.	50	48⅝	48⅝	39⅝
1200	Century Rib	17⅜	16½	16½	18
1900	Cerro de P.	62¼	61	61	62½
300	Cert-Teed ..	42	41½	41½	41⅞
200	Chandler pf.	34⅞	34¼	34¼	35½
200	Chandler M.	16	16	16	16¼
34800	Ches& Ohio.	135⅝	133	135¼	132⅛
1900	Ches & O pf.	135	132¾	135	132
400	Chi&Alton..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Chi&Alt pf.	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
100	Chi&EIll pf.	39	39	39	..
600	Chi Gt West	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
300	Chi Gt W pf	19	19	19	19
900	CM&SP ct..	10¼	10	10¼	10
300	ChiM&SP ..	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
900	ChM&SP pf.	17	16⅝	16⅞	16½
700	CM&SPpf ct	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
1900	Chi&NW ...	69	68	68½	67¾
400	Chi Pneu ...	101	100	100½	100
1400	Chi RI ...	43	42¾	42¾	43½
100	Chi RI 6%..	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅜
100	Chi RI 7%..	97	97	97	96¼
500	Childs	53½	52¾	53	52½
400	Chile Cop..	33⅛	32⅝	33	32½
7400	Chrysler ..	35⅜	33½	34¾	34⅝
500	Chrysler A.	98½	98	98	98½
3400	Coca Cola ..	132⅞	130¼	132	132⅝
500	Colo F&I ...	30	29⅞	30	31
100	Christ Br ..	42	42	42	42⅛
1100	Col Carbon.	62	60	60¼	62
16900	Col Gas	67⅛	65	65¼	67⅝
200	ComInv Tr.	58	58	58	58⅛
100	Com Cred..	31	31	31	331¾
100	ComCred 1pf	95	95	95	..
900	Congoleum..	17	16½	16⅞	16¾
200	Con Dist ...	3	3	3	..
5000	Con Gas	91½	90¼	91¾	91¼
300	Con Textile.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	Cont Can	76⅝	76½N	76½	76½
200	Cont Ins ..	130½	130½	130½	130½
1600	Cont Motors	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
1800	Corn Prd ..	38¼	37¼	37¾	38
400	Coty	45½	45	45	46
900	Crucible	68¾	67½	67⅜	68
300	Cuba Co	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44
100	Cuba Cane .	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
200	Cuba C pf	40½	40½	40½	41
100	Cuyamel Fr	45	45	45	..
400	Cub Am S .	24½	24½	24⅛	24¼
500	Cub Dom S	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Cub Dom pf	17	17	17	11½
200	Cudahy	83¼	83	83	83½
1500	Cushman	87¼	85	85	88
100	Dan Bone	¾	¾	¾	¾
1900	Davison	31	29⅞	30	30½
300	Den R-G pf	42⅛	42	42	..
100	Deere pf ..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	106
600	Del Lac&W	137	135¼	135¼	137
600	Del & Hud	164¾	162	163¼	163¾
300	Det Edison .	125	124½	124½	125¾
6400	Dodge A ...	32⅛	31⅛	31¾	32¼
1300	Dodge pf ..	84¼	83⅝	84¼	84
800	Dome Mines	16	15½	15¾	16
200	Du So Sh pf	6½	6½	6½	..
1900	Dupont	204	200	203½	204¾
500	East Kodak	108¼	108	108¼	108⅛
500	Eaton Axle	26⅞	26	26	26⅛
400	Elec Auto .	65⅛	65	65	..
400	Elec Battery	77	76¼	76¼	76¾
1600	Elec L&P ct	19⅞	19	19	19½
400	Elec Boat ..	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5
3400	Erie	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	25⅝
1900	Erie 1 pf ...	37½	36⅝	37	37½
100	Erie 2 pf ..	33½	33½	33½	..
500	Eureka Vac	47¼	47	47	47¼
17700	Fam Play .	117	112	113	117
100	Fam Pl pf	119	119	119	118½
1800	Fed Lt&Tr	31½	29⅝	29⅝	32⅛
600	Fed M&S pf	70	70	70	72½
2200	First Nat St	35⅞	34½	35⅝	36
600	Fisher Bdy	90	89⅝	89⅝	90¼
22900	Fisk Rubber	16⅞	15¾	16	16⅜
100	Fisk Rb 1pf	100	100	100	80½
36200	Fleischmann	36⅛	34	34¾	35⅞
1100	Foundation..	98	96	96⅞	98½
3200	Fox A.......	61⅝	59¼	59¼	61¼
3500	Freeport Tx.	23⅛	22½	23⅛	24
1500	Gabriel	33	32⅝	32½	32⅝
100	Gardner M..	8	8	8	8
200	GenAmTk ..	46⅜	45¾	45¾	46⅝
100	GenAmTk pf	101	101	101	..
47100	Gen Asphalt	65⅝	59	59⅝	67⅛
2000	Gen Asph pf.	101½	100	100½	106¼
10100	Gen Elec....	299½	292⅝	293	299⅛
300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
20400	Gen Motors.	120¼	117½	118⅞	119⅜
100	GenMot7%pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
200	Gen ODA ct	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
500	Gen Rys	67	66	66⅛	66¾
3300	Gen Pet.....	60	59	59⅞	60⅛
2000	Gen G&E ...	40	38½	40	40
1400	Gimbel Br..	52½	51	51	53
900	Glidden	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Goth SH pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞
1900	Gold Dust..	45½	45	45	46
6300	Goodrich ...	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	58
1100	Gothim SH..	35	33⅜	33⅜	35½
200	Goodyr pf...	102	102	102	..
100	Goodyn ppf..	106	106	106	..
200	Gould Co-op	18½	18⅞	18⅞	18½
500	Granby	18	18	18	..
300	Grt Nor pf.	71¾	71¼	71¾	72
400	Grt W Sug.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅞
100	Greene-Can.	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
400	Guan Sug...	7½	7	7½	6½
200	Gulf Steel...	70	69⅞	69⅞	71½
100	Hayes Wh..	40	40	40	40¾
100	Houston Oil.	59¼	59⅛	59¼	59¼
700	Howe So....	33⅞	33¼	33½	34
2100	Hud Man....	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	36
32300	Hudson Mot.	88⅜	81½	82	82¾
3100	Hupp Mot...	21⅜	21	21	21
200	Ill Central..	116½	116½	116½	117
55	Ill Cen LL..	78½	78½	78½	..
12700	Ind Oil & G.	23½	21⅛	21½	23⅝
800	Inspiration..	22½	21⅞	22	21⅞
2000	Interboro R.	32	30½	30½	32¼
100	Interon Rub	16	16	16	15⅞
100	Int Business	41½	41½	41½	42
100	Int Cement..	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60
9900	Int Comb ..	39¼	37⅝	38⅜	39⅝
1800	Int Harv ...	117⅞	116	117⅞	117½
200	IntMatch pf	57½	57	57	58
700	Int MMar pf	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
5700	Int Nickel..	35⅞	34⅜	34½	34⅝
100	Int Paper ..	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½
100	Int Pap 7%..	95½	95½	95½	95
900	Int Tel & T..	117⅝	116	117	118
3400	Jordan Mot.	47½	45¼	45⅞	46½
100	KaCP&Lpf .	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	..
2400	Kan City So	40½	38¼	39¼	39⅞
300	Kayser	38	38	38	..
700	Kelly Spring	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
100	KelseyW pf.	115	115	115	..
4000	Kennecott ..	52	51¼	51½	51¾
100	Keystone ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
300	Kinney	66	65	65	65¼
100	Kelsey pf...	94	94	94	..
32100	Kresge	52¾	46¼	46½	52⅛
500	Ksge DS ...	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17½
100	Lee Rubber.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
300	Laclede Gas.	151¾	151½	151½	..
300	Lehn Fink..	33½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝
300	Lim Loco ...	58¼	57½	57½	58
1100	Loewe Inc..	38	37½	37⅝	38½
200	Loft Inc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Long Bell A	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47¾
400	Loose-W ...	100⅛	97	97	102½
200	Lou G&E A	23¼	23	23¼	23⅛
1200	Lou Oil Ref	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾
500	Louis & N .	126⅞	124¼	126⅞	124¾
1900	Ludlum Stl.	42	39½	39½	42½
6400	Mack Tr ...	112	109½	110	110¾
100	Mackay	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	..
1100	Macy	93¼	91¾	92⅛	95
300	Magna Cop	39½	39⅜	39⅜	39¾
100	Mallinson ..	21½	21½	21½	..
100	Manila	29½	29½	29½	..
400	Man El Sup	70	69⅜	69⅜	70
400	Man Elv mg	45⅝	45	45	46½
1800	Man Shirt .	26	22⅞	23	26⅛
1500	Maracaibo .	24	22⅝	23	23½
200	MktStRy ..	8	8	8	..
300	MktStRy ppf	42¼	42	42	42½
6000	Marland Oil	54	53¼	53⅝	54
100	Marlin Rock	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
300	Mart-Parry	19	19	19	..
2600	May Dpt St	114	113¼	113¼	115
400	Maytag	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
1000	McIntyre ..	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	..
1400	Mex Seabd .	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
500	Miami Cop .	12¼	12	12	12⅛
300	Midland pf .	116	115½	115½	115¾
200	Mid Cont ..	30¼	30	30⅛	30⅛
100	Mid States .	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
200	Miller R ..	37	37	37	37
2200	Mo K&T ...	37⅜	36	36¾	37
1100	Mo KT pf .	89⅛	89¼	89⅞	..
3100	Mo Pac	31¾	30	30½	29⅞
1700	Mo Pac pf .	76½	76	76	76¼
2100	Mont Pw ..	72½	70⅞	72⅛	72⅜
9900	Mont Ward	65¼	63¼	64¼	65¼
900	Moon Mot .	31⅛	30⅝	31	30¾
1000	Mother Lode	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
1400	oMtometer .	40	39⅝	40	40
400	Mot Wheel .	27	27	27	27½
500	Motion Pic.	20¾	20	20¾	20⅞
100	Mullins Bdy	15½	15½	15½	..
12500	Nash Mot ..	54⅛	52¼	53½	54¾
1900	Nat Bisc ..	78½	78	78½	78½
300	Nat Tea....	144	140	140	136
100	Nat Clo&S..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
6000	Nat Dairy..	59⅝	57¼	59	57¾
6200	Nat Dpt Sto	32	29	30⅜	32½
2000	Nat CRA ct ..	44	43½	43⅞	44
100	Nat Lead .	148	148	148	147¾
200	Nat Supply...	63	62	62¼	63
10100	Nat P&L ..	20½	19⅞	20¼	19⅞
1000	Nev Cons ..	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
100	New Or Tx.	120½	120½	120½	..
300	NY Air Br..	41	40	40	..
400	NY Canners	38	38	38	38⅞
3800	NY Central.	122⅝	121⅝	122¼	122
300	NY C&StL..	158	157	158	160⅛
100	NY C&SL pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5100	NY NH&H..	35½	34½	35	36
200	NY Ont&W.	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅞
400	NY State Ry	25	24	25	..
11	NY Ry ct .	340	340	340	340
200	Norf South.	29	29	29	..
300	Norf@West.	148⅛	147¾	147¾	148
13800	North Am..	47½	46	47	48½
1000	North Pac..	69⅛	68¾	68¾	69
700	Norwalk T.	10½	10¼	10¼	11⅜
200	Omnibus ..	17	16½	16½	16¾
100	Onyx H pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
100	Oppenheim .	53	53	53	53
100	Oilwell pf..	107	107	107	..
100	Otis Elev ..	116½	116½	116½	115½
500	Otis Steel....	10	9¾	10	9⅝
500	Outlet Co ...	48	47¼	47¼	48
100	Pac G rts...	2	2	2	2
900	Owens Bot.	61⅝	61½	61½	62
200	Pac Gas...	122½	122½	122½	123
800	Pac Oil	55	54¾	54¾	55
3500	Packard M.	34⅜	33⅝	34	34⅝
1900	Paige Det..	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
900	Pan-Am Pet	64½	63¾	64½	65
11500	Pan-Am B.	66	63⅜	64⅜	65⅜
400	Pan-Am WB	37½	37	37⅛	37¾
700	Panhandle .	9⅜	9	9	9⅝
100	Park @ Tilf	22	22	22	22
1000	Patha Ex A	62¾	61½	62	63⅞
1000	Penn RR ...	51	50⅝	50⅝	50¾
4300	Penn Seabd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
100	Peoples Gas.	118½	118½	118½	118⅝
500	Pere Marq..	81⅝	81¼	81½	82
4700	Phil Co.....	65	64	65	64
1100	Phila Read.	38½	38¼	38½	38½
2100	Phillips ePt	44	43½	43¾	44
7400	Pierce-Ar .	28⅞	27½	28¼	28½
1400	Pierce-A pf.	89⅝	88	89	88¾
100	Pierce Oil....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Pierce Pet ..	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
200	Pitts Coal..	33	33	33	33
200	Pitts C pf..	72½	72½	72½	72
800	Pitts-Ut pf ct	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
200	Pitts WV..	95	95	95	94⅛
2200	Postum C..	85¼	82⅝	83¼	85
1600	Press Steel .	53⅝	52⅛	53⅝	54
100	Prod & Ref	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
800	Pub Serv ..	77	76⅛	76⅞	77½
100	Pb Sv EG pf	98	98	98	..
1300	Pullman ...	152¾	151	152⅛	153⅝
1000	Pure Oil ..	27⅞	26⅞	27	27
14200	Radio	37	32½	34⅞	37
10	RR Secur ..	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
1100	Ry Steel Sp	63⅝	63	63	64
700	Ray Copper	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅞
1500	Reading ...	82¼	82¼	82¼	82⅜
100	Reid I Cr...	50	50	50	49⅞
1900	Rem Type..	100¾	98	98	100
700	Replogle Stl	10½	10	10¼	10⅛
700	Repub Stl..	51½	49⅞	49⅞	51
100	Repub St pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
100	Reynolds S.	6½	6½	6½	6¾
6500	Sears Rob-N	46¾	45⅛	46⅝	46⅞
400	Robert Reis	12	11⅝	12	11½
300	Royal Dutch	52	51½	51½	52
400	St Joseph...	40¼	40	40	40⅛
600	StL&SF ...	90¼	90	90	90
100	StL&SF pf..	100	100	100	85
4500	StL SW ...	68⅞	66¼	68¾	67
200	StL SW pf..	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
200	Savage A...	84	83¾	83¾	83
1500	Seabd rts ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1900	Seabd AL ..	31	30	30¼	31
100	Seabd AL pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
200	Seagrave ...	13⅝	13½	13½	13
3100	Sears Roe ..	186½	181½	183½	183
100	Shattuck Co.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
1300	Shell Union.	25½	25¼	25½	25
100	Shubert Th.	56	56	56	..
700	Simmons ...	44⅞	44½	44½	[illegible]
900	Simms Pet..	22½	22¼	22¼	[illegible]
3900	Sinclair ..	22	21½	21½	[illegible]
100	Sinclair pf..	93	93	93	[illegible]
1000	Skelly Oil ..	28¾	28¼	28½	[illegible]
300	So Dairies A	48	48	48	[illegible]
900	Sloss Shef..	109¾	106¼	107¾	[illegible]
100	So PR Sug	112	112	112	[illegible]
2100	So Dairies B	30⅝	30¼	30¼	[illegible]
2000	So Pacific...	98½	98	98	[illegible]
3100	So Railway.	117⅞	110½	111¼	[illegible]
500	So Ry pf...	88¼	88	88	[illegible]
1200	Spicer Co....	22½	22	22	[illegible]
3600	Sta Gas ...	55	53½	55	[illegible]
100	Sta Mill ...	71½	71½	71½	[illegible]
2300	Sta Oil Cal.	55⅝	55¼	55½	[illegible]
5700	Sta Oil NJ..	43⅜	42⅞	43	[illegible]
200	Sta O NJ pf.	118	118	118	[illegible]
5700	St-Warner..	79½	76	76	[illegible]
100	Stromberg..	67	67	67	[illegible]
7700	Studebaker.	53⅞	52½	53	[illegible]
500	Sub Boat ..	2⅝	2½	2½	[illegible]
100	Super Steel.	21	21	21	[illegible]
300	Sweets Co..	9	9	9	[illegible]
200	Symington.	9	9	9	[illegible]
200	Symngtn A.	17½	17½	17½	[illegible]
700	Telautograf	12	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
900	Tenn Cop..	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
3900	Tex Co. ...	50¼	49⅞	50	50½
1100	Tex Gulf S.	129½	127⅛	128	129
1000	Tex&Pac ...	50	49	49⅛	49½
10	Tex & P LT	590	590	590	..
900	Tex P Coal.	14½	14¼	14½	[illegible]
200	Thompn, JR	44¾	44½	44½	45
900	The Fair ...	29¼	28¾	28¾	[illegible]
4200	Third Ave...	33¾	32	32⅜	[illegible]
300	Tidewater ..	33¾	33	33	[illegible]
100	Tidewatr pf	92	92	92	93
1800	Timken	49½	48¾	49⅛	50
1000	Trans Oil ..	3⅝	3½	3½	..
100	Twin City pf.	101	101	101	..
1400	Un Gag & P	39	37	39	39
5100	Un Oil Cal..	47	45¾	46	46
2100	Un Car & C	81	80	80¼	80
1000	Un Pacific ..	144¼	144	144	144¼
700	Un Pac pf..	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
100	Un Tk Car.	88	88	88	88
1000	Uni Alloy St	30¼	30	30	..
600	Uni Fruit...	251	248	248	250¼
200	UniRyInv pf	74¾	74¼	74¾	..
900	US CIPipe..	167½	165	166	169
1200	US Dist ...	44⅝	44	44	44½
600	US Hoffman	50¾	49⅛	50	50½
4200	US Realty..	54	50	50	54
5600	US Rubber.	69⅜	67⅝	68	68¾
800	US Rub pf..	105¼	104¾	105	104⅞
300	US Smelt pf	49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
25000	US Steel ...	122⅞	120⅝	121⅛	122½
400	US Steel pf.	125¾	125⅛	125¼	125¼
800	Univ Pipe...	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
1100	Va-CChi wi	18	17¼	18	17
100	Va-C Chem.	1	1	1	..
400	V-CC6%pf wi	56¼	56	56	56⅛
800	Vanadium ..	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Civaudou ..	28½	28¼	28½	28½
2800	Wabash	40⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39½
300	Wab pf A...	71⅝	71	71	71
300	Waldorf ...	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	18⅛
100	Ward Bk A.	115	115	115	120
21000	Ward Bk B	33	29¼	30	33½
300	Ward Bk pf	94	91	91	96
500	W Md	12	11⅞	12	12
400	W Md 2 pf..	18	18	18	18½
100	W Pac pf...	79½	79½	79½	79½
900	Westg A B.	112½	112¼	112½	112¼
400	Westg Elec.	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	69⅝
400	Weston In..	15⅞	15½	15½	16
100	Wheeling ..	22	22	22	22¾
500	White Eagle	27¼	27	27	27
2400	White Mot..	68¼	65¾	66	67¼
2000	Whit Mot rts	2¾	2⅜	2½	2½
3700	Whi Rock ct	31	26	30½	30½
500	Wick Sp ct.	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
8400	Willys-Over	22⅝	21	21⅝	22¼
300	Willys-O pf.	97½	97¼	97½	97¾
22700	Woolworth .	160½	151½	152	160⅞
100	Wor Pump..	26	26	26	25½
200	Wrigley	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
100	Yale & T...	61	61	61	61½
800	Youngst'n ..	73¼	72⅛	72¼	72⅝

THIRD LIBERTY BONDS RETIRED

WASHINGTON, March 27—The Treasury Department so far this month has purchased and retired $116,675,000 of Third Liberty bonds.

N. Y. BONDS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	85⅝	85¾
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	98⅛	98⅛
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100⅛
Am Smelting 6s '47	107⅞	107⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	97¾	97⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	102
Am T & T sf 5s '60	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Am Type 6s	104¼	104¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	97½	97½
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	43¼	43
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103	102⅝
Anaconda Cap 7s '38	104⅛	[illegible]
Andes Cop rcts 7s '43 pd	99½	98¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¾	90⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95⅛	94⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	102⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85¾	85¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	90⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	90⅛	90
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	95½	95¼
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	106	106
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92¼	91¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	90⅝	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅞	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	95⅝	95½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅛	103
B&O 6s '29	102¾	102⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	106	105¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	99¼	99¼
Barnsdall Corp 6s ct	99⅝	99⅛
Belding 6s rcts	99	98⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s B	102⅞	102⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s C	102¼	102¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	95⅜	95
Beth Steel con 5s '53	92	92
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	98	97½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s	91	91
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91⅜	91⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	91¾	91¾
Bklyn Un Gas deb 5½s	128¼	128¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88⅞	88⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	90½	90
Buff R & P 5s	102	102
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103½	103½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Can South con 5s '62	104	104
Can North sf 7s '40	114⅞	114⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅝	82⅛
Cen of Gas con 5s '45	103	103
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	103½	103⅜
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	100⅜	100⅜
Cent Pacific 5s	99¼	99⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅝	98⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	94¼
Ches & O cv 5s '46	149	146
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	161⅝	161⅜
Chi B & Q gen 5s '58	92⅝	92⅝
Chi Conn 5s	48⅜	48
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66¼	65⅞
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96	95½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107⅜	107⅜
Chi M & St P gen 3½s '89	72	72
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	91⅜	91¾
C M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 ct	49	49
C M & St P cv 5s 2014 ct	47⅜	47⅜
Chi M & St P 4½s '32 ct	48¼	48¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	68⅞	65⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	89	88⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s '63	96½	95
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	55½	55½
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	53⅛	53⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75	74⅜
Chi & Nw 3½s	86⅜	86⅜
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	101⅞	101⅞
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	101½	101½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	83¼	83¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chi & W Indiana 6s	106⅜	106⅜
Chile Copper col 6s '32	100⅛	100½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103½	103½
Clec CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	96¼	96¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100¼	100
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	75	75
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	95¼	95⅛
Commercial Credit 5½s	103⅛	103⅛
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	99⅞	99⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	96	96
Cuba Nor Ry 6s	108½	108½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	96⅞	96⅜
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	101⅝	101⅝
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	111¼	111¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	104½	104½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90¾	90⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	65⅛	65½
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	65¾	65⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	88	88
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107½	107½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	93	93
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	94¾	94⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	60⅜	60
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	94	94
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Dul & I Range 5s '37	105	105⅛
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	106¼	105⅞
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅜	105¼
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	102½	102½
Empire Gas & F 7½s reg	103⅛	102⅞
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	97½	97½
Empire Gas & F 6½s wi	76½	76½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	76½	76½
Erie cv 4s D '53	66	65¾
Erie gen 4s '96	96⅝	96⅝
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	96¼	96¼
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	97¾	97¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	105½	105⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	110⅝	110⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	121	121
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	103	103
Granby cv 7s	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103	103
Gray & Davis 7s '32	100	99¾
Great Northern 5s '73	112	111¾
Great Northern 7s '36	100½	100
Hershey Choc 5½s	97	96⅛
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	101½	101¼
Houston E&W Tex 1st 5s gtd	78½	78⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	94¼	94¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	95	95
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	84½	84½
Ill Cent 3½s '52	66½	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	90¼	90¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88	88
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	85	85
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	93	92⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	98¼	98¼
Int Paper 6s '55	76⅞	76⅞
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	92⅛	92⅛
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	110⅜	110¼
Int Tel & Tel 5½s	102	101⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	75¼	75
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	95⅝	95½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	86¼	86
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	104	104
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	98¼	98¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	96⅜	96⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	83	83
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	104	104
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	94⅝	94⅝
Long Island deb 5s '37	99	99
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98	97⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	106½	106½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 7s '30	101½	101½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	63¼	63¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58½	58½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	111¼	111¼
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	62	62
Manila So L 4s '39	98½	98¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99½	99½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	107	107
Met Power 6s '53	73⅛	73⅛
Net W S 4s	95	95
Mich Cen 4s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	94½	94½
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	95	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	99⅛	99⅞
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	88⅞	88⅞
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	98	98
Min St P & SSM 5s '38 new	91½	91½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	92½	92¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99	99
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	66¼	66
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	93¾	93¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	103⅞	103⅞
Mo Pac 6s D '49	104	103⅞
Mo Pac 6s E	101⅛	101⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	97¼	97⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	86⅝	86½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	99¼	99⅛
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	96⅜	96⅛
Nat Dairy P 6s	99⅞	99¾
N O T & M 5s A	104½	104½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100	100
N O T & M 6s A '25	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s A	101	101
NY Air Bk 6s		
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79¼	79¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86⅞	86⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	93¾	93¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¼	103¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s A '74	100⅞	100¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B	100¾	100¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90½	90½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	61	61
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	69⅞	69⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	99	99
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	70¼	69½
NY Ry adj 5s '42	7½	7½
NY Ry adj 5s ctf dp '42	7	7
NY Ry inc 6s '65	27½	27½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	57	57
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	69	69
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	80	80
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	97⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅜	108¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	91⅜	91¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s	98¼	98
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	94
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63¾	63¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	88¼	87⅞
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	100	100
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110⅜	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¼	99¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	75¼	75¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	102	101¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91¼	91¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97½	97½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85	85

	High	Low
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	103¼	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	95¾	95¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106¼	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105¼	105⅛
Pat Pass Gas 5s '49	101⅛	101⅛
Penn RR 4s '52	86½	86½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97½	97
Penn R R 5s '64	100½	100⅜
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105⅛	105⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112⅝	112½
Penn RR col 7s '30	108	107⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	83½	83½
Pere Marq 4s '56	87	87
Pere Marq 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100⅝	100
Phil & Read C & L 5s '73	100⅜	100⅜
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	105	104⅝
Pitts S Hsn & L E 1st	103¼	103¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	94⅝	94⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	91	90½
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95¼	95
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107⅞	107
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	105	105
Pub Svc N J 6s '44	101⅞	101⅞
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105¼	105⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	95⅝	95⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	93½	93¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	90	89¾
Rochester Gas 5½s	105¾	105¾
Rochester Gas 7s	112½	112¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91⅞	91⅞
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42	70¾	70¾
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	80	80
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv 33	91⅜	91¼
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	80¼	80¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	79¼	79
St L & S F 5s B '50	96	95⅞
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102½	102
St L & S F 6s C '28	102⅜	102¼
St L & S F adj 6s '55	93⅞	93¾
St L & S F inc 6s '60	85⅞	85¾
Saks & Co s f 7s '42	109⅝	109⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	102
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	86⅝	86⅝
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	78½	78¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	69⅜	69¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	77⅜	77⅜
Seabd A L con 6s '45	92	91½
Seabd & Roan 5s '26	100	100
Seabd All Fla Rys 6s '35	93	93
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93⅜	93⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s	108½	108
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	89
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95¼	95¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100½	100¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	89	88½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	107½	107½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	86½	86¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅞	97¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91½
So Pacific cv 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	88¼	88¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	83	82¾
So Ry con 5s '94	105¼	105¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	107¼	107¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	114¼	114¼
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	91¼	90⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅜	102¼
Stand Milling 5½s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Tenn Coal Iron & RR 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅞	104⅛
Ter RR Asso St L 5s	102¼	102¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103½	103½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	56¼	56
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	95⅞	95¾
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	65¼	65
Union Bag & Paper 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅞	93¾
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅜	99⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	92⅞	92⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	108	107⅞
U S steel s f 5s '63	105⅜	105⅜
Utah & Northern 4s	95¼	95½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	88¼	88
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96¼	96⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	99¼	97
VaCC 7s ct PP '47	105½	105¼
Va-C C s f 7s '47 PP	105	105
Va-C C s f 7s '47	105	105
Va Ry 5s '62	101⅜	101¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¼	98¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash 5½s '75	100⅝	100⅜
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	92	92
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	106	106
West Va C & C 6s '50	86	86
Western Electric 5s '44	101⅜	101¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	67½	67⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	112⅜	112¼
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	105⅝	105½
West Ky Coal 7s	101½	101½
Wh & LE 1st 5s Ext	98⅝	98⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36	95¾	95½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	66⅜	66⅜
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102½	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31 st	54⅛	53
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82	82
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	102¼	102¼

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alp Mon Stl 7s '55	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	98⅜	98
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅛	99
Argentine 6s '58 B	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 7s '27	101⅝	101⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '59 Oct	98½	98¼
Austrian Gov 7s '43	100⅝	100¼
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Belgian (King) 6s '55	84¾	84⅝
Gelgium (King) 6½s '49	91½	91
Belgium 7s '55	94½	94¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	108¾	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107¼
Berlin 6½s '50	86⅞	86
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99½	99
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¼	99¼
Borreaux (City) 6s '34	83¼	83
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91	91
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101¾	101⅝
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Bremen 1s '35	94⅛	93¾
Can (Dom) 5s '26	99¾	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102¼	102¼
Can (Dom) 4½s rcts	98⅜	98⅜
BK Chile 6½s ct '57	96	95½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	101½	101½
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108¼	108¼
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	44	44
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	99	98¾
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93¾	93¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	101½	101½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	101¼	101
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	100½	100½
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts	97½	97
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102⅝	102⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98⅛	98
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102⅛	102⅛
Dutch E Indie 6s '47	104⅛	104⅛
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104	104
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95¾	95
Finnish A 6½s '54	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	89½	89½
French (Rep) 7s '49	87⅛	86⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	96½	96⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	100⅝	100¼
German Bk 7s	96⅛	96
German 7s '49	102	101¾
German G E 7s '45	97½	97¼
Greek 7s '64	85	85
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	94¼	94¼
Hungarn Mun 7½s rcts '45	87¼	87⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅝	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94	93¾
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	86	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	83	83
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	83	83
Mex 6s large	42	42
Mex 6s small	41¼	41½
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	39⅞	39½
Mex 4s small A '10	23¾	23⅝
Mex 4s small A '04	23¼	23¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	103¾
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106¾	106¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	78¼	78¼
Norway 5½s '65	96	96
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅛	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Orient'al Dev Ltd 6s '53	88½	88½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	99½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	76⅜	76
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	85	84½
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	84½	84½
Peru 7½s '40	98¼	98
Peru 8s '44	102½	102½
Poland 8s '50	87½	87½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	100¾	100¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	97½	97½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	110¾	110¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	101¼	101¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	100½	100½
Ri G do Sul (State) 8s '46	101⅝	101⅝
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105⅛	105⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106¼	106
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	103	102½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94½	94⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	86¾	86¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90½	90½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104¾	104¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 7s	91½	91½
Tokyo El Lt 61	98	97⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	97	97
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅝	118⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94½	94½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108¼	108⅛
Upper Austria 7s '45	92½	92¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar27	Last Mar26
3½s '47	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.7	102.4	102.7	102.5
2d 4¼s '42	100.24	100.27	100.24	100.25	100.24
3d 4¼s '28	101.5	101.6	101.4	101.5	101.5
3d 4¼s rg	101.1	101.2	101.1	10.2	
4th 4¼s '32	102.14	102.15	102.14	102.14	102.15
US 4s '54	103.26	103.26	103.26	103.26	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.26	107.30	107.26	107.30	107.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$17,693,338	$16,486,042
Net after taxes	1,308,401	611,724
2 months' gross	35,749,259	33,202,510
Net after taxes	2,946,042	884,526

CENTRL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$3,547,810	$4,207,210
Net	*14,361	441,215
2 months' gross	7,098,745	8,663,913
Net	*224,148	1,021,246

*Deficit.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$572,470	$728,835
Net after taxes	93,879	207,226
Net oper income	114,110	233,953
2 months' gross	1,225,824	1,342,408
Net after taxes	249,932	307,670
Net oper income	296,946	373,166

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1926	1925
Feb op rev	$17,691,098	$17,109,559
Net rwy op inc	2,000,506	1,800,482
Two mos' ry op rev	37,192,792	35,187,532
Net Rwy op inc..	5,082,131	3,808,659

ATCHISON

	1926	1925
Feb gross	$16,645,059	$17,174,077
Net	2,983,526	3,214,519
Two mos gross	34,247,535	35,792,336
Net	6,314,825	6,931,007

NEW YORK CENTRAL

	1926	1925
Feb gross	$29,116,741	$28,159,441
Net op inc	4,112,500	3,893,257
Two mos gr	59,473,738	57,833,416
Net op inc	8,385,311	7,578,726

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$11,529,631	$11,565,960
Net	971,404	1,083,746
2 months' gross	23,752,464	24,519,533
Net	1,752,698	2,409,815

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$6,591,525	$6,384,583
Net	931,929	860,271
2 months' gross	13,245,794	13,391,544
Net	1,943,659	1,620,357

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

	1926	1925
Feb. gross	$12,033,127	$11,335,918
Net oper income	2,255,006	2,207,332
2 months' gross	24,207,743	22,991,261
Net oper income	4,157,764	4,287,479

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27—Local refiners will advance sugar 15 points to 5.35-cent basis Monday, canceling the reduction of last Tuesday.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	
				Mar.27	Mar.26
6	An Pneu pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
77	Am Sugar..	68⅜	68	68⅛	68⅞
50	Atlas-Tack.	11	11	11	..
174	Am T&T ...	144½	144	144½	143⅞
40	Am Woolen.	34	34	34	33⅜
35	Amoskeag...	58½	58¼	58¼	58½
410	Arcadian ...	.30	.25	.30	.30
100	Ariz Com ..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
87	Bos El	79¼	78¾	78¾	78⅝
5	Bos El pf...	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
50	Bigelow-H..	90	90	90	91
6	Bos & Alb...	170	170	170	..
10	B&M Ste ...	38	37½	38	38
30	B&M pf sta.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
10	B&M pf sta	74	74	74	74
10	B&M pf C st	64½	64½	64½	..
15	B&M pr pf.	96	96	96	96½
130	Cal & Hecla	14	13⅞	14	14
30	Cop Range..	16½	16½	16½	16¼
55	Dodge M ..	31⅞	31¼	31¼	32
10	Dom Sto pr.	112	112	112	..
225	E Mass Ry.	54½	54	54	54½
20	E Mass pf ..	64	63	64	..
50	Edison Elec.	222	222	222	221½
50	European-S.	18	18	18	18
10	Fisk	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
240	First Na S..	35	34⅞	35	36
75	Gen Elec...	297	294¼	397	302½
1080	Gillette	99¾	97	98	99
100	Get Cred&I..	25	25	25	18
150	Hancock ...	25	.25	.25	..
100	Helvetia ...	.80	.80	.80	.81
140	Hood Rub..	61½	61	61	61
30	Island Crk..	155	152	152	155
15	Keweenah ..	.85	.85	.85	..
40	Kidder Pbdy	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
10	Lake Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Mass Consol	.25	.25	.25	.25
52	Mass Gas pf	67½	67½	67½	..
5	May Old Col	1	1	1	1¼
60	Mohawk	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅓
100	NAUtils pp.	21	21	21	22
725	Nash wi	54½	53	53½	54⅜
5	Nat Leather	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	New C'nelia.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	NE Oil pf..	9	9	9	..
267	NE Tel	112¾	112	112¾	112¼
25	NE Pub S pr	98	98	98	98
600	NY NH & H	35½	34½	34½	36½
120	Nipissing ...	6	6	6	5¾
300	No Butte ...	2½	2½	2½	2¾
20	Pac Mills...	44½	44½	44½	44½
65	Quincy Min.	19½	19½	19½	19½
50	St. Mary Ld	31½	31	31	31
200	Shannon	.50	.50	.50	..
340	Swedish-Am	101	100	100	100
25	Sup & Bos..	.51	.51	.51	.50
110	Swift Inter..	18¼	18	18	18⅛
120	Swift & Co..	114	113½	113½	113
100	US & FS pp	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	68
185	Tower	9⅜	9	9	9¼
1591	Uni Fruit. wi	101¾	100¼	100½	101¼
140	Uni Shoe....	49¼	49	49¼	49⅜
50	US Smelt....	42	42	42	..
25	US Rubber .	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	69⅝
1000	Utah Apex..	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
400	Utah Metals	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1½
50	Un Twist D.	12	12	12	12
15	Walworth ..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
10	Walth'm ...	36	36	36	..
117	Walth'm pf.	56	56	56	55½
16	War Bros...	44	44	44	44½
57	War Br 1pf.	41	41	41	..
7	Wil&BaumCo	14½	14½	14½	..
140	Westingh'se.	68¼	68	68¼	69⅛
200	Winona	.18	.17	.17	..

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9000	EMass A 4½s	62	62	62	..
10000	Karstadt 7s..	96	96	96	..
1000	NE Tel 5s..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
1000	SilesiaEl 6½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	..
3000	Wst T&T 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

REFUSES RAILROAD FINANCING

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused authority to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to issue $10,621,000 of first lien and improvement 20-year 5 per cent mortgage bonds.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 27—Money today was 4¼ per cent, and discount rates, short bills, 4½ per cent, three months bills, 4⅜ per cent.

RECOVERY IN GRAIN PRICES

Technical Position in Wheat Improved—Smaller Argentine Crop Expected

CHICAGO, March 27 (Special)—Wheat prices showed a good recovery for the week, after a period of rather drastic liquidation which improved the technical position of the market, leaving it in shape to respond to moderate buying support.

Foreign markets showed a firmer tendency, and with European statisticians admitting finally that the Argentine crop was much smaller than supposed, the situation in general takes on a different color.

Apparently it has been the policy of foreign market experts to give the European buyers' side all the benefits of what doubts there have been in regard to the crop yields in various countries.

European crop yields were looked upon with the greatest optimism, and Broomhall, the English statistician, maintained that Argentina had raised 140,000,000 bushels of wheat for export or more. Now he confirms the estimates of American experts in essential features, by stating the crop in that country only permits of 110,000,000 bushels for export.

This is particularly significant in view of the fact that so much of the Australian surplus has gone to non-European countries. The Canadian surplus is admittedly large, and is the bulwark of the European buyers. There is no great stock of wheat available in this country, even should the export demand take a turn in this direction.

Contract stocks at Chicago are very small, and the short position is extremely vulnerable. Leading longs, however, have been left in a state of uncertainty owing to the possibility of being placed in the position of having to unload arbitrarily later on. There has been persistent buying of Winnipeg wheat for May and July delivery, while the Chicago bull leaders have been inclined to be cautious.

Liverpool recently has shown a firmer tone, and the impression prevails that whatever surplus Canada has will be needed the next five months, or before another Canadian crop is ready for market. It is true that Canadian visible stocks are large, but in view of the prospective demands, they are not extremely so.

Crop news is decidedly favorable, and draws the line of distinction between the May and the July and later deliveries at Chicago. However, the bears admit that it is much too early to count the bushels. Kansas has a present prospect of 200,000,000 bushels.

Corn has rallied moderately, following further heavy liquidation.

Oats are in a position where bear news has lost its effect, while big stocks preclude any particular bull effort.

Rye would be in a position to respond quickly to any buying, if even a moderate export business developed, as prices are extremely low compared with wheat.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Rallies will of course occur in the stock market from time to time, possibly of considerable proportions. These recoveries represent a technical feature incident to every broad downward movement, as occasional reactions are incident to each major bull movement. The stock market, however, is not engaged primarily in righting a technical condition, but in readjusting stock prices to the point where they bear a reasonable relation to earnings and earning prospects.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We still contend, as we have for some six weeks, that we are in a bear market, and next winter, when it is nearly accomplished, the reason will be plain enough to everybody; to wit, a major or a minor industrial depression.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We see nothing in the situation which calls for any grave concern as to the future of trade. But we believe that the prospect favors a falling off in business activity, and the trend of stock prices is undisputably toward lower levels.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Judging from the fact that both bull and bear markets are usually carried to extremes, it can be seen that even present prices do not represent the amount of deflation that might yet take place before the market rights itself and recent speculative excesses have been corrected.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Except for occasional interruptions, the downward progress of prices bids fair to continue. Distress stock is constantly being gunned for by aggressive bear operators, who undoubtedly will continue their hammering just as long as it meets with success. Sentiment as usual will be colored by the tape, and the pendulum as usual will swing too far.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alamas	.47	.45	.47
Bloom pf	104	104	104
Bagdad Silver	.38	.36	.38
Bagdad Smelting	.70	.65	.70
Boston & Montana	.36	.33	.35
Collins Ark pf	102	102	102
Cheyenne	.95	.95	.95
Chief Cons Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
Crystal Cop	.47	.45	.45
Col Emer	3	2 13/16	3
Electric Bond	62	62	62
Eureka	.05½	.05½	.05½
Gadsden Copper	.35	.35	.35
General M	.94	.92	.94
Hudson Cal Coop pr	82	82	82
Idaho	4¾	4 7/16	4¾
Jerome Verde Dev	.95	.90	.95
Juno	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Kay Cop	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Mohican Copper	.09	.09	.09
Nixon	.67	.65	.67
No. Ohio	.14	.14	.14
Paymaster	.94	.90	.94
Per Pet	.80	.79	.80
Rickenbacker	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
San Juan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Stutz	24	24	24
Trans Lux	8¾	8½	8½
United Verde Ext	28¼	28¼	28¼
Union	.71	.70	.70
Verde Central Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
Verde Mines	.13	.13	.13
Walkin	1¾	1¾	1¾
W Comstock	.72	.67	.72

Total Sales 60,320 shares.

DIVIDENDS

Corn Products declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable April 20 to stock of record April 5 and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

Richard Borden Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

Prophylactic Brush declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, common payable April 15 to stock of record April 1 and preferred June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, out of 1925 earnings, payable April 10 to stock of record March 31.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Municipal financing scheduled for the coming week aggregates only $15,397,000, according to the Bond Buyer, indicating a contraction of about 50 per cent from the volume of such borrowing during the early weeks of the current year. There is a notable absence of road district issues, the marketability of bonds of that description having been seriously impaired by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Archer County, Tex., case.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; General Asphalt breaks 8 points.

Bonds: Irregular: French issues heavy.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Belgian francs at 1926 low.

Cotton: Steady; unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Firmer; Wall Street buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Irregular; disappointing export demand.

Corn: Lower; large stocks.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Weak.

Market Averages

STOCKS

	20 Indust'ls	20 Rails
Saturday	127.16	111.13
Friday	129.10	111.04
Week ago	131.93	110.65
Year ago	115.73	97.01
High, 1926	146.07	117.89
Low, 1926	127.16	106.51

Total stocks, 1,026,300 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten First Grade Rails	91.43	91.37
Ten secondary rails	92.78	92.77
Ten public utilities	93.05	93.08
Ten industrials	99.26	99.21
Combined average	94.13	94.11
Combined month ago	94.18	
Combined year ago	91.37	

Total bond sales (par value), $6,359,000.

GOAL OF ADULT EDUCATION SET

(Continued from Page 1)

within a month, it is announced, and a large meeting is scheduled to be held in Chicago in June.

Members of the executive board were chosen as follows: James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; J. H. Puelicher, Milwaukee, president, American Bankers' Association, Educational Foundation; Arthur E. Bestor, president Chautauqua Institution, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.; Channing R. Dooley, personal manager, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Spencer Miller Jr., secretary, Workers' Education Bureau, New York; Robert J. Leonard, director, School of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. Leon J. Richardson, president, National University Extension Association, Berkeley, Calif.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president, Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.; Carl H. Milam, secretary, American Library Association, Chicago; Miss Agnes Nestor, president, Women's Trade Union League, Chicago; Miss Linda Eastman, Librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.; George W. Coleman, president, National Open Forum Council, Boston, Mass.; Lotus D. Coffman, president, University of Minnesota; Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Chapel Hall, N. C.; Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, director, John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C.; Everett Dean Martin, director, Peoples' Institute, New York; E. C. Lindeman, field secretary, American Country Life Association, and Miss Margaret E. Burton, Executive Educational Division, National Board Y. W. C. A.

Members of four regional conference committees came here to form the permanent national organization. Members of the Eastern Regional Conference Committee are: Charles A. Beard, New York City; George W. Coleman, Boston; Alvin S. Johnson, New York City; E. C. Lindeman, High Bridge, N. J.; S. A. Mathiasen, Henryville, Pa.; Clara I. Taylor, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Bertha Wallerstein, New York City.

Members of the Western Regional Conference Committee are: Judson T. Jennings, Seattle, Wash.; J. L. Kerochen, Berkeley, Calif.; L. S. Klinck, Vancouver, B. C.; I. S. Noall, Salt Lake City, Utah; Ethel Richardson, Los Angeles, Calif., and Henry Suzzallo, Seattle, Wash.

Members of the southern committee are: W. T. Bawden, Tulsa, Okla.; Olive D. Campbell, Brasstown, N. C.; Victor I. Cartwright, Louisville, Ky.; S. V. Didcott, Nashville, Tenn.; Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville, Ky.; H. W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Chester D. Snell, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Midwestern group members are: Carl B. Roden, Chicago; J. H. Puelicher, Milwaukee, Wis.; Elizabeth Magee, Cleveland, O.; Agnes Nestor, Chicago; W. D. Henderson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; John A. Lapp, Chicago, and E. C. Elliott, Lafayette, Ind.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING SMALL AND PRICES IRREGULAR

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27 (Special)—Irregularity of prices was the outstanding feature of business in the local cloth market this week, with quotations on the same goods manufactured by different mills showing differences of from ⅛c to ¼c. The price variation has been due to the grade of cotton used, certain plants using a lower grade that can be bought for 14 cents a pound, while others have bought only the best of cotton at 17¾ cents.

Sales have been made for the most part in lots of a few bales for spot and near-by delivery. Hand-to-mouth buying has reached the point where orders are coming in for one bale each of several different kinds of goods.

Sateens and twills are in less demand at present than at any time during the last three months. The 4:37 variety of sateens furnishes a striking instance of price range due to quality. Some mills are getting 12 cents for them, others from 12⅛ to 12¼ cents, and still others from 12⅜ to 12½ cents.

The coming of warmer weather is expected to prove a stimulant to business. Unless the anticipated turn for the better develops, it is probable that curtailment measures will be taken by the manufacturers. The mills are now running at nearly 70 per cent of capacity.

Standard quotations are: 38½in., 64x60, 8¾c; 39in., 56x44, 6⅞c; 27in., 64x60, 6c; 27in., 56x52, 5c; 25in., 56x44, 4s; 4:37 sateens at a variety of fractional figures between 12 and 12½c.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
	Wheat			
May	1.60	1.61¼	1.58½	1.60⅛
July	1.38⅝	1.38¾	1.36⅞	1.37½
Sept	1.33⅝	1.33⅝	1.32	1.42⅞
	Corn			
May	.73½	.73½	.72¾	.73⅛
July	.77⅛	.77⅛	.76½	.76⅞
Sept	.79¼	.79¼	.78¾	.78⅞
	Oats			
May	.40½	.40⅝	.40	.40¼b
July	.40⅝	.40⅜	.40½	.40¾
Sept	.41⅜	.41⅜	.40⅞	.41⅜b
	Lard			
May		1.50¾	1.48¾	1.50
May	14.35	14.40	14.22	14.25b
July	14.52	14.55	14.47	14.47b

bBid.

CITY EXPANDS SCHOOLS FUND

Committee Passes Total of $15,697,172.40 for All Purposes

Providing a total of $14,005,274.23 for the cost of administration and supervision, and sundry other services for the Boston public schools for the financial year 1926, the Boston School Committee unanimously passed its budget and annual appropriation order at a special meeting last evening.

In addition to this big budget order the committee provided further for additional expenditures totaling $1,691,898.17, which will be appropriated under House Bill 865, which has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now before the Governor for signature. This provides a total budget for the current year of $15,697,172.40 for all school purposes, exclusive of lands, plans and construction of new school buildings.

Itemized under general captions the budget proper will be distributed as follows:

Salaries of instructors (principals, teachers, members of the supervising staff and others)	$10,980,206.92
Salaries of officers (administrative officers, attendance officers, clerks, stenographers and other employes)	327,484.20
Salaries of custodians (including matrons)	763,293.70
Fuel and light (including electric current for power)	454,260.00
Supplies and incidentals	879,320.87
Pensions to attendance officers and custodians	6,000.00
Physical education	228,829.10
School physicians and nurses	167,643.76
Pensions to teachers	124,666.18
Extended use of the public schools	73,619.50

House Bill 865 provides for alteration and repair of school buildings, $1,620,600.37, physical education—for operating playgrounds to full strength, $53,428.35; school physicians and nurses, for extension of the work of school hygiene, $17,809.45.

In excess of the appropriation for 1925 by $2,738,406.53 the increase is accounted for as follows: An amendment to the Boston city charter which changed the financial year period, Feb. 1 to Jan. 31, to Jan. 1. to Dec. 31. The consequence of this change was that the expenditures for the financial year 1925 covered an 11-month period, instead of the usual 12-month period. An increase of more than one million dollars in 1926 is attributed to this change.

On Sept. 1, 1925, a general increase in salaries was allowed all teachers and members of the supervising staff.

The usual growth and expansion of the school system, including the opening of new school buildings, the appointment of additional teachers and other employees, and other necessary expenses, account for the balance.

METHODISTS READY FOR NEW DRY STAND

Westfield Meeting in April Expected to Be Productive

New opportunity will be afforded Methodists in New England, meeting in Westfield April 7 for the one hundred and thirtieth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to take united, public stand for the enforcement of prohibition.

It is felt by officials of the Methodist Church that the several organizations which have permitted straw ballots to be taken, under an ostensible desire perhaps to promote liberality and tolerance of thought, have jeopardized the standing of the great prohibition movement, that such events put an unfortunate misconstruction of the great issues at stake and should be zealously discouraged.

In a statement issued by the Rev. Albert B. Tyler, secretary of the New England Conference, it is set forth that the forthcoming conference will not only repudiate such expressions, but will renew the allegiance of the Methodist body to a stricter enforcement and promotion of prohibition. Stand will also be taken against any commercialized Sunday.

This will be the fifth session of this conference to be held in Westfield, the first having been held in 1844, at which time Bishops Janes and Hedding presided.

Formal statement of the approval of the conference will be made to President Coolidge upon the decision of the Senate to adhere to the pattern of the World Court. The extensive program of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the furthering of world peace and the cultivation of a state of international amity and good will is well known, and the sentiment of the conference will advocate placing the denomination solidly in reiteration of its approval of all propaganda looking constructively toward such a condition.

Perhaps the most important report to be heard by the executive sessions will be that to be made upon the progress of the pension and endowment funds, which are functioning according to the highest expectations held when they were framed. The pension fund, it is outlined, will work thus: at the beginning of his acceptance into the duties and privileges of the Methodist ministry the new clergyman will begin paying 2½ per cent of his salary each year into the fund. The church will also pay in yearly a sum equal to 8 per cent of that salary. The board of pensions and relief, in charge of the fund, will invest them.

Some 35 years later there will be awaiting the clergyman customarily ready to retire at the age of 65 such an amount as will assure him of an annual income equal to approximately half his average salary in the years he preached. At present, the secretary's report says, some churches in the conference are paying 16 per cent of the preacher's salary each year into the pension fund.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER

Mississippi River Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net income of $1,017,083 after taxes, depreciation, interests, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.26 a share earned on $16,000,000 common, compared with $923,828, or $2.68 a share, in 1924.

GENERAL ASPHALT'S YEAR

General Asphalt Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, shows $1,150,205 after preferred dividends, equal to $5.79 a share earned on $19,876,000 common. This compares with $1,201,729 earned in 1924, or $6.04 a share for common.

CALIFORNIA HAS UNIQUE FARM STATION

Publisher of 32 Farm Papers Augments Them With Radiocasting

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 22—In operation now two months, the "farmer's voice," radio station KQW, owned by the First Baptist Church of this city and operated by the California Farm Bureau Federation, is proving a distinct success. KQW is said to be the first farmer-operated radiocasting station.

KQW's entire thought is of the farmers. Its air programs are called the California Farm Bureau Evening Radio News, with Fred J. Hart, a celery-rancher from the Salinas Valley, as managing editor. Mr. Hart plunged into radio operation and editing just as he entered the publishing of 32 California farm monthlies five years ago.

He has been content to work his farm, but in 1920 a particular cooperative farming problem came to his attention. He saw the need for some means of reaching the California farmers, so he agreed to undertake some sort of plan. Accordingly he decided to publish centrally a monthly magazine for each county, the county organizations to retain control and each issue to contain both state and county news.

For five years now these magazines have prospered. They not only carry their own load, but also pay for KQW. Hart knew nothing about magazine publishing; he knew nothing about radio operation. So he decided he was qualified to undertake them, which he has done successfully.

KQW, with 90,000 California farm families behind it as members of the four leading state farm organizations, indulges in few "lighter moments" although Mr. Hart flavors the programs with plenty of spice and funny comments. Its only music consists of the "sign-off," "Home Sweet Home" played on a mouth organ.

Technical problems of the station are in the hands of Charles D. Herrold. As a student at Stanford University in this county 25 years ago he first learned of the wonders of electricity. Immediately after leaving college he engaged in further electrical experimentation, and in 1909 radiocast entertainment from a phonograph record in this city. Continuously since then Herrold has seen his station progress through various stages until the present KQW was established. He is director of the station.

Mr. Hart told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, in his opinion, radio will prove a great boon to American farmers. They utilize the California station now, in a small way, to mold public opinion. By radiocasting the facts after some misinformation had spread recently, more than one California newspaper changed their stands on a certain farmer-urban question.

"The farmer wants information," said Mr. Hart. "He wants it more than ever before. He realizes that, to keep up with the swift progress of this scientific age, he must have all the information at his representatives' command to glean the best living from the soil. Something over 200,000 radio sets were sold to farmers during 1925. That in itself speaks well enough of the farmer's attitude toward the potentialities of electricity and the air.

"KQW calls in experts to answer questions previously submitted by our farmer-hearers. In that way, through experts of their own selection, they may be assured of impartial testimony and truth."

This station radiocasts on 231 meters (1300 kc) with a 500-watt transmitter.

DALLAS LORE SHARP ENDS NOON LECTURES

Speaking at Boston University this noon in the last of a series of seven lectures, Dallas Lore Sharp, widely-known essayist and lecturer, emphasized the great difference between literary skill and wisdom.

"Experience in getting material published is an important part of the writer's equipment," he said. "It often conditions to a certain extent the part played by material and manner."

He deplored "fine writing," poetic diction, and "other false aims of composition," he said. He discussed the relation of writer's personality to theme, and declared that the relation between matter and manner caused more trouble for young writers than perhaps any other one point.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK CITY, March 27—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., March 29, will be radiocast by station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, from the church edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

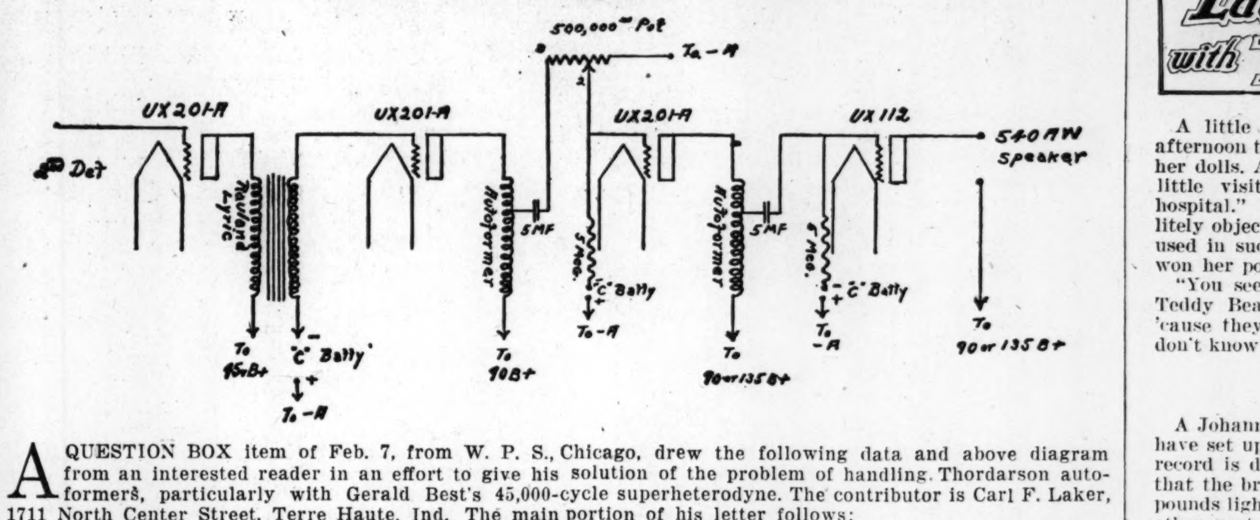
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. W. J. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fred K. Welch, New York City.
Mrs. C. W. Cox, Port Arthur, Ont.
Mrs. J. S. McNulty, Port Arthur, Ont.
Mrs. Ruth Wells Brewster, Willimantic, Conn.
J. Beatty McElroy, Chambersburg, Pa.
Miss Dorothy M. Davis, Watertown, S. D.
Miss Mabla Else, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Nesta Wood, Staffordshire, Eng.

RADIO

Autoformer Problem Solution



A QUESTION BOX item of Feb. 7, from W. P. S., Chicago, drew the following data and above diagram from an interested reader in an effort to give his solution of the problem of handling Thordarson autoformers, particularly with Gerald Best's 45,000-cycle superheterodyne. The contributor is Carl F. Laker, 1711 North Center Street, Terre Haute, Ind. The main portion of his letter follows:

"The amplification characteristic curve of the Rauland Lyric shows a double curve and serves as an ideal connection between second detector and amplifier. If anyone feels the expense too great, the three autoformers can be used. In this case a 200 turn-choke coil wound on one-inch wood spool should be inserted between 'P' terminals of second detector and first autoformer. The same condenser and gridleak values should be used.

"In operating this amplifier with a Best's Super, the potentiometer should be set for maximum gain, using the volume control in the intermediate stages only. In this way better quality and clarity of tone is available with a minimum amount of amplified noise. This reason is logical when it is proven that the intermediate stages using 199-type tubes give a maximum gain of 36 miles, which would overload any detector."

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 29
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dance music. 9:15—Radio for Radio fans (Spanish). 9:25—Musical program. 10:10—Radio for Radio fans (English) 10:20—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5 p. m.—Rainbow Ramblers. 5:45—Today's stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6:13—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—"Shiners." 8—Poetic Walker. 8:15—Musicale. 9—From New New York, Gypsies. 10—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Theatrical Talk" by Samuel Wren of the Repertory Theater. 7:30—Organ recital from Capitol Theater, Springfield, by Rene Dagenais. 8—Capitol Theater Orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 10—Weather reports. 10:03—Leo Reisman and his Brunswick Orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by the WTAG orchestra. 7—Talk by Mr. Fred D. Aldrich of the Worcester Academy. 7:15—"Twilight Scouts." 7:45—Official Boy Scout Announcements by Mr. Joseph Wadleigh, Scout Executive. 8—"Strawberry Growing" by Prof. W. H. Thies of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. 8:30—"Broad and Long." 9—Robin Hood Hour of music under the direction of Arthur Crosbie. 10—Grand Opera by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p m.—"Mother Goose—the children's entertainer." 6:50—Hub trio. 7:30—Announcements. 8:30—"Bill" Jones and his orchestra. 8:45—"How to Grow Alfalfa Successfully"—Ben Southwick, Hartford County agricultural agent. 9—Dody Krivitz. 9:15—J. W. Krich and Mildred Zigmont. 9:30—Emil Heimberger's Bond Dance Orchestra. 10:30—Symphonic ensemble in a Wagnerian program.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute students' night; Campus Serenaders; students' dance orchestra. 9:30—Address, Prof. Samuel Rezneck, professor of history and social science, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 10—R. P. I. Glee Club concert, Fritz Beiermeister, conductor. 11—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Students' Symphony Orchestra, A. Olin Niles, director.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Porter E. Potts' Van Curler Orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7—WGY Agricultural program. Speakers, A. L. Bibbins, manager of seed department of the G. L. F. Exchange, Syracuse, N. Y., and A. J. McIntosh, branch manager, International Harvester Company, Albany, N. Y. 7:45—General Electric Band, George J. Abbott conductor. Talk, "Naturalizing the Chinchilla."

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 p. m. to 12—Leon Christal, baritone; Jean Buchta, pianist; Cora C. Griffen, contralto; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; dinner music; Columbia University lecture; Leo F. Bartunique, baritone; "Lullaby Lady"; "Pop" concert; music by the "Gypsies"; grand opera—"Lakhme" by WEAF Grand Opera Company; Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Commodore dinner concert. 7:55—John B. Kennedy. 8—Astor Orchestra. 10—Manhattan Male Quartet. 10:30—Harry Leonard's Orchestra.

WMCA, New York (341 Meters)

9 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Last -minute news flashes. 6:45 — Fifteen-minute organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook. 7—Morton dinner music. 8—Children's hour. 8:40—Shore Fast Line Male Quartet. 8:55—Safety talk; Norvelle W. Sharpe Jr. 9—Ambassador Concert Orchestra; Harry Loventhal, director. 9:30—Million Dollar Pier Dance Orchestra. 10—Band concert. Al-Time Grotto. 10:30—Galen Trio. Phyllis Herbine, violinist; Adine Barozzi, cello; Vera Chadsey, piano. 11—Eddie McKnight's Dance Orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy. 8—Short waves; Charles P. Shoffner. 8:15—Motion picture ball. 9—Theater hour. 10—Arcadia Dance Orchestra. 10:30—Vaudeville. 10:45—El Pation Dance Orchestra; James Long, director.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Recital. 8—Carolyn Thomas, soprano, Ella Jaquette Kratz, pianist. 8:30—The Hood Boys. 8:45—Enright's Gems. 9—Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Kentucky Kardinals, under direction of Barney Zeeman. 10—Madrigal Mixed Quartet.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Program from studio of WCAP; Gypsies and Opera "Lakme" by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero, from New York City.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News and market period with reports on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. Book night: "What Makes a Good Short Story," by Percival Hunt, head of the department of English, of the University of Pittsburgh. 9—Light Opera Hour.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Sunshine Girl. 8—Studio concert. 10—Grand Opera. 11—Ralph Harrison's Midnight Sons.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Maxine Dance Orchestra. 8—Clayton Fattey's Roycroft Orchestra of East Aurora, New York. 9—Musical program. 10—Program presented by the Shakespeare Society of Buffalo. 10:30—Vocal recital by Florence Ann Reid. 11—Weather forecast. 11—Supper music, Vincent Lopez, Statler Orchestra; John F. Gunderman at the organ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Dinner music by Carl Rupp and his Hollenden Orchestra. 8—Concert program by the Willard Symphony, Walter Logan, director; children's hour by Mrs. W. H. Wheeler and L. W. Zimmerman. 9—Excerpts from "Near a Duchess, by the Willard Symphony, Walter Logan, director. 11—Dance music by Austin Wylie's Vocalion Recording Orchestra. 12—Dance music by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music and program from WEAF, New York.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

4 p. m.—Readers' Club. 5:30—Children's Hour. 6:15—Dinner concert, St. Paul Concert Orchestra. 7:45—Farm Lecture, "Alfalfa and Sweet Clover." 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Classical concert. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert from the Gibson orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 7:30—Theatrical feature. 7:40—Continuation of Gibson concert. 8—Concert by the Cincinnati Times-Star Orchestra, William J. Kopp, director; Soloist: Howard Hafford, tenor; Compositions by Italian composers.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program, Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Program, popular song hour. 9—Special musical program under auspices of Robert E. Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Midnight Frolic, popular music and songs. 12:30—Wesley Helvey's Troubadours.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert by Francis Craig's Orchestra. 7—WSM Bedtime Story interlude. 8—Program by pupils of Mr. Lawrence Goodman, director of piano, Ward-Belmont College. 10—Program by Vito Pellettieri's Orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program sponsored by Mrs Lamar Walker of Griffin, Ga. 10:45—Vick Myers Orchestra.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

7 p. m.—Program of music. 8—Concert by choir of West Presbyterian Church.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; fifth of a series of talks by Edgar A. Linton, writer and lecturer; the Trianon Ensemble. 8—Program by the Girls' Glee Club of Baker University of Baldwin, Kan. 11:45—Nighthawk Frolic.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

7 p. m.—Evening market hour, with live-stock questions and answers, from WOS studio, Columbia, Mo. 8—Address by a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. 8:10—Program by the Rotary Club of Columbia.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Paul Stoye, pianist and composer; Joseph Gifford, head of dramatic art department, Drake University; Dorothy Dinsmore, violinist; Myrtle Williams, soprano. 11 to 12—Organ recital by L. Carlos Meier from the Capitol Theater, Des Moines.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

4 p. m.—Market résumé. 6—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis. 6:20—Popular song period: Frank Peterson, tenor; Helen Higgins, piano. 6:40—Insurance talk, Daniel D. Mackin. 6:50—Randall's Royal Fontenelle orchestra. 9—Classical.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Harold Clark, tenor, and Noel Shaw, pianist. 6:30—Ford's Texas Trumpeters, an orchestra of university men. 8—Agricultural Foundation program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Malon Gunn's dance orchestra. 8:30—Humble band, Charles Parker director.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (32 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Brown Palace String orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Sandman's hour, directed by H. G. Knight. 8—Radio instruction in conversational Spanish (Galeno natural method), conducted by Prof. Amanda Lopez Knecht, Spanish department, Denver high schools. 8:30—Miscellaneous music. KOA orchestra and staff artists. 9—Voice culture by radio, conducted by John C. Wilcox, Mus. M., director, Wilcov studios, Denver. 9:30—Instrumental program from station studios, Olinger Highlander Boys' First band, John S. Leick, conductor.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Studio program and reports.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (282 Meters)

6:50 p. m.—Musical selections. 7—Agricultural question box. 7:10—"The Care and Feeding of Chicks," Prof. A. G. Dunn, head of poultry department. Thirteenth in series on poultry raising. 7:25—Market news interpretations. 7:30—"Alfalfa and Clover Seed Production," G. R. Hyslop, agronomist, Oregon experiment station. Third of series on alfalfa production. 7:45—"Raising Cattle on Logged Off Land," E. L. Potter, head of department of animal husbandry. Third of series on beef cattle.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Studio program. KRE Players under the direction of Miss Ruth Taft will present "Belle, the Beautiful Typewriter Girl," by Bernard Francis Moore.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Talk prepared and presented by the Portland Council of Churches. 7:30—Weather, market and news items. 7:45—Talk, "Raising Poultry for Profit," by C. C. Lamb, poultry expert for the Crown Mills. 8—Concert. 9—Vocal and instrumental music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8 p. m.—Educational program, music and speakers. 8:05—Fred W. Brosius, Federal Horticultural Board: "Plant Quarantine with Relation to the Cotton Industry," United States Department of Agriculture. Address by representative, California State Fire Prevention Association—National Farm Radio Council 8:25—Joseph Henry Jackson: "Chats About New Books." 8:50—Mrs. L. A Miller, speaker, chairman of literature, General Federation of Women's Clubs: "Bedtime Reading for Girls," Jeanne Elizabeth Weir, speaker, professor of history, University of Nevada: "The Value of Good Reading." 9:15—Prof. J. Z. Breitweiser, speaker, auspices California Congress Parents and Teachers. 9:30—Bartley Crum: "Adult Education in California," extension division, University of California. 9:50—H. L. Pierce, speaker, director of training department, Industrial Association, San Francisco: "The Foreman in Industry."

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Mirth contest; Jimmie Mack, story teller. 7:30—Programs, Town Crier of the Night. 10—Popular orchestra. 11—Ray West's Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (238 Meters)

5 p. m.—Home Hour conducted by Mammy Simmons. The "music hour," with Margaret Bond, violinist; Reeda McCormick, pianist; Dorothy Tipton, pianist; Betty McKay, pianist. 6—KMTR "Radio Press Agent" hour with the Hawaiian Silver String Quintet and business announcements. 7—Charles Weeks lectures, "Intensive Farming." 7:30—Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. program. 8—KMTR concert hour, presenting the KMTR Concert Orchestra under the directorship of Edmund Foerstel, guest conductor. Roscoe Bell, tenor. 10—Piano recital.

YALE MAGAZINE OFFICIALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Thomas C. Patterson of Huntington, W. Va., was elected chairman of the 1927 class editorial board of the Yale Literary Magazine last night. Allen H. Olmstead of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected managing editor and the editors chosen were Andre Maximow, Buenos Aires; Eugene A. Davidson, Sound Beach, Conn., and John H. Groesbeck, New York City.

A little girl was hostess one afternoon to a small neighbor and her dolls. All went well until the little visitor wanted to "play hospital." The hostess very politely objected to having her dolls used in such a game, and finally won her point when she said:

"You see, we'd have to let the Teddy Bears stay well anyway, 'cause they're wild animals, and don't know any better."

◆

A Johannesburg man's claim to have set up a world's bricklaying record is disputed on the ground that the bricks he used were two pounds lighter than those used in other parts of South Africa. We view with misgivings the development of the brick as a sporting medium.—*Punch.*

◆

The young daughter wanted to practice at baking while the mother took a drive. Upon her return, the mother found every bowl in the house had been used, and all were standing in a row on the kitchen table, ready for washing. Upon inquiry, the embryo cook explained, "Well, the recipe said to beat eight eggs separately."

◆

"What would yo' do wif $50,000,000, Mose?"

"Go 'way wif such foolish questions, man—Ah'd jes' read, dass all."

"Jes' read? Read what?"

"Bill o' fares, Jeff'son, bill o' fares!"—*Life.*

◆

Pat was standing in the post office pondering the mail slots marked "Foreign," "Domestic," and "Local." Stepping over to one of the clerks, he asked:

"Now, where do I mail this letter? Bridget is a furriner, and yet she is a domestic—and she lives in this locality."

◆

One railway company is employing ticket inspectors dressed like ordinary passengers. We hear, however, that an official gave himself away by appearing to understand what the porters shouted.—*Humorist.*

◆

He: "Do you like golf?"

She: "I should love to learn, but I don't even know how to hold the caddy!"

◆

"We don't take a daily paper," said Myrt Smiley when th' teacher asked her t' name th' French Prime Minister. — *Abe Martin.*

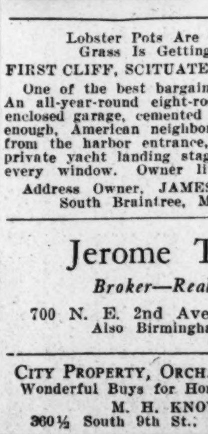
◆

"I can't accept this application—your name is omitted."

"Faith, an' you're wrong, sor! Me name is O'Flaherty!"

General Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

An ideal home for a family with children to be educated; within a few minutes' walk of Harvard University and conveniently accessible to Radcliffe College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; house with 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage for 3 cars; high elevation; quiet street in one of best residential sections.

Price $28,000

JOSEPH D. TAYLOR, Executor
6 Beacon Street, Boston
Residence Univ. 2871-W — Office Hay. 5306

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA—Residential or summer home, consisting of 10 large rooms with 2 large halls; all modern conveniences; 50,000 sq. ft. of land with fine thorn hedge, ornamental trees, shrubs, flower and vegetable gardens; summer house with veranda and fireplace; stable or garage; the home inside has wonderful finish, quartered oak hall and stairway; library has three entrances; excellent location, high elevation, short drive from harbor; will sell furnished or unfurnished, some antique mohagany; price a bargain; overnight ride on boat from Boston. For further particulars write to WM. SCHREIBER, 314 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence, Mass.

A Home for You
in Beautiful Westchester County
I can help you find
the right one
Just telephone or write to
CICERO NICHOLS
128 Iden Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Telephone Pelham 4885-W

FOR SALE
DUPLEX home 3 years old, 5 exceptionally large rooms, admirably located in East End, corner of South Lexington and Penn Avenues; Sterrett Public School district; construction brick and hollow tile, stone foundation; lot 40x120; brick double garage; fine home complete with weather strips, screens, ranges, etc.; rent $125 to $130 per floor; price $25,000, cash $10,000. A. T. RUTTENCUTTER, 103 So. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.
FOR SALE—Attractive home six rooms and bath, finished attic room, parquet floors, oak trim, laundry in basement, all improvements; one block from B. M. T. and L. I. R. R. 8775 111th Street.

ACREAGE for development, Westfield, N. J., and vicinity. Business property. Homes at all prices. Gas station. Corner on state highway. SANFORD, P. O. Bldg., Cranford, N. J.

For Investment or Home Buy or Build in
THE CITY OF PALMS
HERMAN A. STAHN, Realtor
Fort Myers, Florida

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—10-room house on Beacon St., overlooking Crystal Lake; hardwood finish throughout; living room and dining room mahogany wainscoting; tile bath; beautiful old trees on lot. Tel. Centre Newton 0648-W.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Pretty English stucco house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, near station, $19,000; or rent for $150 per month. MRS. L. C. BURGER, 49 Elm Street.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Beautiful home, Beechmont section; large grounds, fruit trees, convenient to transit. $30,000 for quick sale. MRS. L. C. BURGER, 49 Elm St., New Rochelle.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Stucco, 9 rooms, reception hall, fireplace, steam heat; 2-car garage; centrally located; $18,500. OWNER, 37 Overlook Road.

FOR SALE, Wellesley Park, Mass.—5-room house, bath, fireplace, piazza, garage, shrubs, strawberries, asparagus. Tel. Copley 2019-M.

ORCHARDS

FOR SALE—Apple orchard under splendid cultivation, located at Sterling Junction, Mass., 10 miles from Worcester; 400 trees, 10 years old, 200 8 years old; varieties: Wealthy, Wagoner, Wolf River, McIntosh and Delicious; owner moved south. Address MRS. J. J. HODGKINS, 110 Annandale Ave., Asheville, N. C., or N. P. TYLER, Sterling Junction, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

JULY AND AUGUST
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

REBUILDING ROAD ACROSS GRAMPIANS

EDINBURGH, March 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Great North Road across the Grampians is being reconstructed under the Government's £600,000 scheme. About 1000 men are employed, and the work is divided into seven sections, under the direction of Major Bruce as resident engineer. The work undertaken stretches from Blair Atholl to Inverness.

Part of this intersects the old road north, made by General Wade, after the rebellion in 1745, and at this point is 1500 feet above sea level. This one section alone includes the reconstruction of nine bridges. The Duke of Atholl is very interested in the work and has been generous in granting special facilities in the way of land required for deviations and otherwise.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unfurnished rooms with kitchenette, also suite 4 rooms, all large, light; reasonable; 1 minute Beacon St. Tel. Aspinwall 7625-M. Box N-227, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A quiet home; references required; in the finest residential section of Boston; all modern improvements; 1, 2, 3 rooms; $40 up; near Christian Science church and schools; agents in attendance. 131 Audubon Rd. Tel. SPRING REALTY CO., Boston.

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BOSTON, Little Bldg.—Three mornings available in practitioner's office. Box T-215, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 162 Newbury St.—Small office to let; suitable for practitioner or professional person. McFARLAND AND LAURIE.

GARAGES TO LET

ROXBURY, MASS. — Space in 2-car garage. Inquire 6 Burton Ave. Tel. Highlands 7922.

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BOSTON, 40 Fenway—Unusually large and attractive double, furnished room with fireplace and connecting bath is available for refined lady or gentleman or two people. Telephone Copley 5138-WK, or call at above address.

BOSTON—Two attractive rooms available March 27; modern, quiet, refined home; elevator; near Christian Science church; references exchanged. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 47. Back Bay 9580.

BOSTON, 49 St. Stephen Street—Front room, $6; quiet home; gentleman, Christian Scientist, preferred.

BOSTON, 302 Commonwealth Ave.—Very nicely furnished room with excellent table service. Back Bay 8085.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Nice, comfortable furnished room. Telephone Copley 1541-M.

BOSTON, 119 Hemenway St., Suite 11—Pleasant room near Christian Science church. Kenmore 1216.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 572 Lincoln Pl—Sunny, heated, quiet room; study, home privileges; ladies; near subway. Prospect 6881. REIMERS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 Hancock St.—Large furnished room, southern exposure, separate kitchenette, suitable for 2. Lafayette 4496-J.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 28 Hurlbut St., Suite 4—A good home may be had in private family by two adults or man with child school age. Call University 9361-W.

LARGE, sunny room, near church, in private home, for lady or gentleman. OWNER, 89 Halsey St., Providence, R. I. Tel. Angell 5215.

NEW YORK CITY, 110 Riverside Drive (83rd)—Large sunny front room, one-two; high class, clean, with kitchen privileges. MISS HENRY, Susquehanna 9250.

N. Y. C., 246 West 108th—Front rooms, suitable for one or two, improvements; reasonable. Academy 1891. TOWNSLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th—Attractive, light front room; refined home; kitchen privilege; elevator. Apt. 51.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 West 87th, Apt. 76—Attractive small room, private toilet; business lady; kitchen privileges; $8.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 114th—Comfortable outside room; business man or woman. Cathedral 3920 after 6 (Apt. 22).

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive—Attractive room, private bath; reasonable. Call Cathedral 7967, Apt. 6-D.

NEW YORK—Pleasant outside room; no other roomers; near subway. 9 Magaw Place, Apt. D, corner West 181st.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mother's helper, light chamber work, assist with child of 10; speak French if possible. Box M-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAMP COUNCILLOR—Capable, energetic college girl, student in department of household economics to take charge of kitchen in a small camp for girls near N. Y. C. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE white woman, good cook, to do entire housework and take charge of home of single business woman at Elkins Park, Philadelphia; references. Mail answers to "ADVERTISER," 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse, references required. Box A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY desires positions for recommended governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 0535, 225 W. 100th St., New York City.

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REFINED young lady with knowledge of art and dressmaking would like position with designer or dressmaking establishment in Boston. For information and reference please communicate with Box G-202, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Macon—Union News Stand, Terminal Station.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.
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Charlotte—The World News Stand; Cohen's News Stand, opposite Selwyn Hotel; News Stand, Hotel Charlotte.
Rocky Mount—Duke News Stand, Main St.
Winston-Salem—Robert E. Lee Hotel, Wachoria News Stand.
Wilmington—Cape Fear Hotel News Stand; Gordon News Stand, 17 Princess St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Debate on Italy's Debt

At the very best, the effort to fund the debts owing to the United States by its associates in the World War is bound to lead to complications, recriminations, hard feeling. Any effort to temper the exactions of the creditor with concessions based on international brotherliness will be sneered at as pharisaical, while unless the full rigor of the claim is thus abated, the United States will be depicted as coldly avaricious. Great Britain, through a section of its press, is now denouncing as unfair the American concessions to Italy; and France, whose debt is yet to be funded, will no doubt find in those concessions reasons for demanding equally liberal terms for herself.

There are inevitable complications, incident to the position of the United States as a world creditor. How serious they may become will not be known until actual debt-paying has succeeded to the present activity, which is merely that of collating and systematizing promises to pay. The true problem of the war debts is likely to become more pressing ten or twenty years from now, than it is today, for each of the debtors has so arranged the scale of payment that the burden will fall most lightly while the present political generation remains in power.

In his very able speech supporting the plan for funding the Italian debt, Senator Smoot set forth a doctrine which is likely to rise up to harass the United States in many places and at many times. Seeking to forestall the attack which will be made upon this settlement as directly advantageous to Mussolini's warlike and imperialistic plans, Senator Smoot said:

> We are not concerned with Italy's internal or European politics. Mr. Mussolini's aspirations for the Italian people have nothing to do with the question we are called upon to decide. We are concerned solely with a business problem—an international business question.
>
> Do not be led afield by fervent criticisms attacking Mr. Mussolini, the Fascisti, and their policies. It is my earnest hope that there will be no Senator who is so failing in his appreciation of the proper attitude toward another government that he will permit himself to attack on the floor of the Senate its policies and activities which in no way touch the United States.

This sounds well. Standing alone, it seems almost unanswerable. But the danger that lurks in such a doctrine will be instantly discerned if we substitute for Italy, as the Nation seeking adjustment, Russia.

The Union of Soviet Republics, like Italy and other European states, is heavily indebted to the United States. Its spokesmen have repeatedly stated that their Government is willing to discuss the settlement of these debts, but thus far the State Department has refused to recognize the Russian Government, even for the purpose of such a parley. Whether Russia or Italy today constitutes the greater menace to the peace of Europe is a question on which eminent students of international conditions differ. One thing is very certain, and that is that any question of funding the Russian debt would never get through the Senate without a very lively discussion of the debtor's internal politics, which, in the case of Italy, Senator Smoot deplores.

Perhaps this may be regarded as an extreme case—although Russia's overthrow of established institutions in behalf of communism is little more extreme then Italy's revolutionary defense of capitalism. But there is another case very much in point. The United States solemnly agreed to lend Greece $50,000,000. Greece complied with the stated conditions and received a little more than one-third of the loan.

The return of King Constantine to temporary power blocked for a time the fulfillment of the agreement, and ever since the turbulent condition of Greek politics has furnished the chief obstacle to its completion. Here, as in the case of Russia, internal politics in the debtor nation stands in the way of agreement. The Greek commission in Washington a few weeks ago failed to effect a settlement, and beyond doubt, when the effort shall be renewed, the instability of Greek governments, and the doubtful permanence of the present dictatorship will be looked upon by the American negotiators as vital factors in the problem.

Senator Smoot has enunciated an indefensible doctrine. Even in the case under consideration by the Senate, it is eminently proper that the governmental ideals of the nation seeking valuable concessions should be given consideration. It must be borne in mind that, in this instance, concessions on the debt to the United States Government was the lesser part of what Italy was seeking. What was chiefly wanted was a settlement with Washington, so that more money might be borrowed in Wall Street. That has been done, and $100,000,000 in Italian bonds is in the hands of the American bankers. How far this very generous credit is responsible for the arrogant and intransigent attitude of Italy today may be worth consideration.

Nothing, as Senator Smoot points out, can be of more value to the United States than a Europe restored to prosperity, her people busy, her trade active. Whether the United States, with its command of capital, can best contribute to the attainment of this condition by opening huge credits to nations that boast of their warlike purposes is quite another question.

The Schoolhouse in Mexico

Any effort to appraise what has, in some quarters, been regarded as the assertive attitude of the Mexican Government in declaring its unquestioned right to nationalize that country's schools, would be misdirected were it to fail to take into consideration the progress which has been made in establishing popular education and enlarging the scope of its institutions under state control. In an address delivered in New York recently, Dr. Casaurane, who is Secretary of Public Education in Mexico, said that in Mexico City alone the schools supported at public expense are caring for 20,000 more children than a year ago. This, he insisted, answers the claim of propagandists that the schools have been closed and thousands of children left without opportunity to gain an education.

But even more gratifying and more significant than this is the showing, made by the same authority, that during the last fifteen months 2100 new rural schools have been established, bringing the total to 3000, attended by 200,000 children of native Indian parents. "Each person educated in Mexico," the speaker declared, "is another customer for American business. In their present uneducated state they have neither the resources nor the intelligence to buy American goods." When it is stated that there are now 1,200,000 boys and girls in Mexico's schools, and that the number is constantly growing, the significance of the movement, even in its commercial bearing, which is of the least importance, must be recognized.

There are indications that Mexico, by its own methods, is gradually solving some of its more difficult problems. Its millions of illiterates have been recognized as a serious liability even to the country itself. It may have been realized also that the methods prevailing in some of the schools have not accorded with the purposes of education as the more progressive people of Mexico have come to regard such purposes. It has not always been possible to convince even the illiterate and underprivileged classes in the rural communities of Mexico that the opportunities offered would prove of practical benefit. Therefore the task of the state educators now is, first of all, to show to the backward parents of native children the privilege which has been made available for them under the newer and better order.

It should not be necessary to advise caution when it is proposed to take any step which will indicate a wrong interpretation of Mexico's ambition to elevate the standards of its citizenship. It has been proposed in Congress that the United States withdraw its official recognition of Mexico because of the closing of certain of that country's schools. The showing would not seem to justify any such precipitate action.

What Is Your View?

The writer of a clever, but indomitably democratic syndicate letter from Washington under the title of the Window Seat has this to say about prohibition polls and liquor ballots:

> I have two acquaintances, here in Washington, one of whom is a friend. Both are sober men. The one is wet; he is fat and lazy, sleeps late in the morning, looks for "easy" jobs, borrows money from his friends, and instead of trying to pay it back, lies about them; (I know) he has been busy cutting out the vote coupons from all the papers he could get his hands on, and gets them signed up for wine and beer and against prohibition by all sorts of people, young and old; these votes are counted to show the overwhelming sentiment against. The other one, my friend, is a Christian gentleman, up early and a hard worker, pays his debts and with a smile, is the head of a large and devoted family, all of whom are voters except one and all of whom are dry and for prohibition and against wines and beer; not one of them has voted, because they think these polls are wet propaganda and they take no interest.
>
> I have been approached by two people to vote, both wet. A couple of my friends were approached by a paid agent of the League Against Prohibition, or some such name. I have spoken to a number of people about their voting, and the remarkable thing to me is, I haven't spoken to a single wet who hasn't voted, nor to a single dry who has. Therefore, these newspaper polls don't spell much to me.

We emphatically believe that if each individual citizen of these United States would apply his personal experience and his own judgment to the prohibition issue, holding his mind rigidly closed to newspaper noise, political propaganda and congressional clamor, the question would be settled sensibly and settled right.

Asparagus, Artichokes, and Angleworms

The calendar hasn't much to do with it, after all. Lingering snow-flurries may whiten the ground, and a bleak breath may sweep down from somewhere in the north country, but there remain, nevertheless, unmistakable indications that the earth is awakening from its annual hibernation. In the Gulf States and the great southwestern regions of the United States the new season is already established. The market places to which trains laden with the early fruits of the garden are dispatched daily offer convincing proof that the great change has taken place. But to the northerner the transformation seems slow. He seeks some visible proof that he is to be made, and that right soon, an independent beneficiary of the new or re-established order.

Asparagus, artichokes, and even strawberries, the constant evidences of spring's return, fail to satisfy the hungry longing which returns when the sap begins to move in the maples and poplars. Not until the brooks and lakes divest themselves of the last remnant of their winter coverings, and the smooth surface of the water is broken, here and there, by predatory trout seeking their first taste of the season's carelessly spread bounty, will the experimental gardener, reminded of his firm resolve, go forth to conquer the wilderness of the brown and sere back lot. But temptation awaits him even when thus engaged. The passing years, he finds, have not rendered him invulnerable to the lure of the fishing hole hidden away in an alder copse at the bend of the brook just below the riffles. The first shovelful of earth turned in the new undertaking supplies the silent yet wiggly connecting link between duty and what appears as alluring ease.

Unless determination and firm purpose are enthroned, drab toil soon palls. Gone are the visions, supplied by highly colored seed catalogues, of early radishes, cucumbers and spinach. Do not the markets afford all these, and more, as well as asparagus and artichokes? But where, the yielding devotee asks, can one buy the contentment and joy which the woods and brooks supply freely? There is not such freedom anywhere else. Those who have never found it and experienced it cannot expect to qualify as character witnesses against the man or boy who, having once tasted it, forgets even a pleasant task to enjoy it again.

Sometimes, and usually at this very season, one becomes easily convinced that vacation time should begin in April. The routine of study and application to duties cheerfully performed becomes irksome as the sun each morning lengthens the daylight period. One concludes, perhaps, that there is a logical explanation for the proverbial placidity and tractability of the dwellers in frigid sections of the Arctic, as well as for the restiveness of the denizens of the tropics. Revolutionary mutterings punctuate the soliloquy of the follower of the beaten path. It is in the air. The desire is for change. It is not an ungenerous observation, viewing the average boy or man at this transition period, to believe that he, like the proverbial Indian, if obliged to work, would a little rather hunt.

Americans Seeking Thrill in Music

At first, the question that Americans asked was, how to get a thrill out of opera music. They arrived at an answer clearly, according to abundant testimony, both oral and written, in the period, roughly, from 1885 to 1900, which may be called that of the great singers. Next, the question arose, how they could get a thrill out of symphony music. They accomplished this quest in the period, again roughly, between the years 1900 to 1925, which may be called that of the great conductors. At present, the question which piques their curiosity is, how they may get a thrill out of quartet music. For the third time, answer seems forthcoming, and in a period quite near, which may be called that of the great ensemble interpreters.

Not but that opera performance reached remarkable heights now and then in the earlier decades, and symphony performance in the later ones, of the nineteenth century; not but that quartet performance, likewise, has often been brilliant in the course of the twentieth century, as far as counted off. Still, the grand thrill of such things undoubtedly demands long preparation, and the day of the quartet in the United States can hardly be described as farther along than at the dawning.

Definition of the word, American, necessarily affects the case. For, strictly speaking, American opera performance has always been Italian, German or French; while American symphony performance has been mixed German, French, Italian, Russian and much else. But the proof of music is in the listening. The keenest opera audiences were indisputably those of from thirty to forty years ago; the most penetrating symphony audiences have been those of the last twenty-five years; whereas really independent and shrewdly discerning quartet audiences are scarcely yet developed.

Formerly, American quartets were recruited from orchestras. A concertmaster broke away from submission to the baton, got another violinist, a viola player and a violoncellist to join him, and went on the concert circuit presenting the chamber music classics. Immeasurable good resulted, but truly, no remarkable thrill. Today, artists who have made the acquaintance of the American listener as solo players and have discovered in him a desire for a higher emotional experience than can be had from the Mendelssohn concerto for violin, the orchestral episode of Berlioz with the solo viola part, or the Haydn concerto for violoncello in D, are beginning to institute quartets.

Noteworthily, Mischa Elman drops a large portion of his business, if that is proper to say, as virtuoso, and assembles a group of four to offer Beethoven, opus 59, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Brahms, opus 51, Nos. 1 and 2, and other things of like significance to the consideration of the musical public. Mr. Elman's renown as a solo violinist by no means assures the outcome. His known temperament as an interpreter, however, indicates the purpose; which is, to give Americans a long-expected, and perhaps overdue, thrill.

Random Ramblings

The Chicago Public Library recently found that it had the biggest day's business in its some fifty years of history, judging by the number of books circulated from its main building. So rushing was business that extra help had to be borrowed from other branches of the service in order to handle the circulation department's customers during peak hours. No special pulling advertising is credited for the activity, but increasing leisure afforded by the commuting life may be in part responsible for the popularity of books. Yet it is well to note that not a half of the books circulated on the library's busiest day were fiction. And against fiction's 40 per cent is found a solid 23 per cent on the fine and useful arts.

"Millions More in Milk" might be the prohibition slogan adopted by the farmers of the United States, according to what H. C. Larson of Madison, Wis., secretary of the State Butter Makers' Association, said concerning the larger returns which dairying has yielded since the prohibition law was passed. One is not surprised, therefore, to learn that, on a recent occasion, the farmers in one Wisconsin county registered an overwhelming vote in favor of retaining prohibition.

If you feel like rambling, try this:

Seymour C. Moore said Esau Moore saw more than he saw Esau see.

Said Seymour Moore to Esau Moore: "You see more than I saw you see."

Said Esau Moore to Seymour Moore: "I see more than you see me see."

If you're interested, teeter on from here in your own way.

"Harbingers" of spring have been plentiful lately, but the first practical reminder that the season had arrived came the other night in one home when the lawn mower, which had been hanging peacefully on a peg in the cellar, crashed to the floor just as the last shovelful of the winter's supply of coal was being gathered together.

The wets may argue as much as they please regarding the seeming increase of crime news in some newspapers since prohibition came into effect, but there is no denying the fact that the quality of the advertisements has certainly shown a marked improvement.

With the advent of spring, the Youth Movement appears to have speeded up—not less than forty miles an hour on state roads.

To appreciate a traffic officer, watch the tangle at a busy corner when he is not there.

There should be no lack of "wavelengths" in transoceanic radiotelephony.

Old Friends Seen For the First Time

Most decidedly the best way to see the Pyramids is to go by tram, preferably a tram with seats running parallel to the pavement. If you are so fortunate as to find one of these, to get the most thrill out of your trip be careful to sit on the right-hand side.

I could not call it the most comfortable means of getting there, for it is a long journey, taking about an hour. Neither does the major portion of the route offer any special points of interest. There is one outstanding sight which you would see, and one which was reserved for me alone. Shall we take that first?

We were going along the canal bordered with a row of wonderful trees which Abd-el-Hamid tells me are banyan trees. The trunks are almost hidden beneath a defense of boughs or shoots which have grown downward to the ground in such numbers that they resemble a cave of stalactites or some compressed Gothic cathedral.

Through an avenue of these I suddenly saw spread out to dry along the vivid green farther bank of the canal, yards and yards of washing of a most wonderful mauve, reminding me of the Mitcham lavender beds. So charmed was I with the sight that I hardly noticed the goal of our trip in the distance; besides, I had already seen a similar view of the Pyramids the previous night under much better conditions when they were shrouded in the tawny cloak of the sunset.

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The other redeeming feature of the journey was the crossing the Abbas II bridge. As a bridge, Cairo can show better efforts, but from them one does not see the Nile wandering between an expanse of mud flats like the Loire at Tours.

The gray waters of the river, the white sails of the feluccas, the gray-and-white clouds, as if escaped from a painting by Sisley, admiring themselves in the brown mud, all made a picture not easily to be forgotten. But although it was very nice in its way, Abbas bridge was not what we had met at such an early hour to see, and our response to its meaner beauties was not as enthusiastic as it might have been on a more ordinary occasion.

It was perhaps twenty minutes later, and I was pensively contemplating the depressing flatness which is the Nile valley and the grayish yellow sand hills standing guard over the desert, mottled with purple shadows from passing clouds, when I was aroused by that general movement which in a public conveyance denotes arrival at the terminus.

Quite by chance I looked out of the left-hand window, and was amply rewarded for the dullness and the length of our journey. I saw bounding the bright clover green of the Mena golf links a cliff of sand, and on top of that another cliff of stone towering up into the sky and entirely dwarfing a swarm of minute human beings promenading about its base. That is why I recommend the right side of the tram.

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After that, if I had been forewarned, I should have shut my eyes tight and kept a firm clutch of Abd-el-Hamid's hand; and that is what I beseech you to do when you go, for the descent from the tram brings one back again to earth with a heavy thud. The tram station is surrounded by dragomans in countless hordes, who with camels and donkeys or their own unaided eloquence to recommend them, swarm around one like bargain hunters around a remnant counter.

As we were there a motor arrived with a small party which in an instant was beleaguered by no less than twenty of them. Forcing our way through their ranks and passing a tea garden and a photographer's place (Bedouin costumes can be supplied to ladies and gentlemen, you will be glad to know) and a shop to buy post cards, and a garage (really one might just as well be going onto Brighton Pier), we came, still harassed by guides, to a long sloping road down which motorists were scorching. When this also had been surmounted, we had arrived.

At first I was disappointed, not by the Pyramids themselves, but by their surroundings. There is a sandy piece of ground with bits of paper and orange peel blowing about on it, and motorcars parked, and policemen, and small boys kicking a football about, and trippers, and a light railway for the excavations which are constantly going on.

It is all so crude and prosaic that for a moment one's heart sinks, but only for a moment, for when one gets beyond that and comes to the Pyramids themselves all is well again. The photographs on which we have all been brought up from infancy incline us to look upon them as old friends, but they are old friends, like Bottom the weaver, most strangely translated.

Instead of the triangle sticking up behind a man on a praying rug and a camel to which we are used, there is a mighty cliff pointing to the clouds and the intense sky, while tiny ants run hither and thither about its base. A few feet from the ground a crowd of insignificant specks turns out to be a party of tourists going to visit the inside: the official entrance, which completely dwarfs them, spreads its great triangle fifty feet above their heads. We turn aside and begin to walk round, feeling rather as the soldiers of Israel must have felt parading round the walls of Jericho.

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To cheer ourselves up we start repeating a few statistics and trying to remember some of those diagrams in which one is shown the comparative heights of the Pyramids and St. Paul's Cathedral or the Nelson Column. How do they go? Height 481 feet, length 775 feet, 2,300,000 blocks of stone averaging 2½ tons in weight. Then we look up to see how high 481 feet really is, and at once forget all the statistics. It is as if, standing at the foot of some cliff and looking up, all the laws of perspective had suddenly gone wrong.

The color is yellow, like cliffs; the surface is uneven, like cliffs; we are walking on sand as if on the beach; there is even at the top a post which might be the flagstaff of a coast-guard station, but instead of the cliff having a top running parallel to the ground, it tapers to a blunt point. The impression of being at the seaside is further heightened by the masses of rock which lie all about the base, detritus from the casing of the monument which took 20,000 men twenty years to build, and by the excavations to our right which look like rocks at low tide.

On our right the dun excavations, on our left the monstrous thing a wonderful golden honey color in the sun, ahead of us the smaller but still impressive mass of the second Pyramid of Khafra, purple in the shadow, its limestone top glittering dully in the glare of the sun as if growing weary after its 4000 years of scorching.

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Some distance away from the present corner of the Great Pyramid is a small space cleared of sand showing where the sides used originally to come to. On this side away from the main entrance it was very quiet. We started climbing up the side, but as it was very hot work and not very good going (the blocks of stone are about three feet six inches high, not in theory a difficult height but in practice and in large quantities a rather tiring one), we stopped about twenty feet up, sat down and gave ourselves up to meditation.

What Abd-el-Hamid thought about I don't know. I thought of all sorts of things: of the complex structure of temples and causeways which used to spread its net about the base of the Pyramid, itself only a detail of a great and proud ensemble; of the smaller efforts of the court noblemen at our feet, and of the captive Crusaders who were forced to pull them down to provide material for the new citadel of Saladin; of the desire for gold of Sultan Al Ma'moun, who, hoping to find some in the Pyramids, pulled off their casing.

I was awakened from my reverie by piercing screams. Some boys from a government school were spending their time going for rides on the gorgeously caparisoned camels which take the place of donkeys at this resort, and their enjoyment, unlike mine, was quite unaffected by the thought of the 20,000 men toiling under their overseers at the bidding of King Cheops, who all unknowing worked at one of the seven wonders of the world. M. J.

The Week in New York

NEW YORK

The dual nature of an ordinarily stable commodity on its entry into the world of commerce and finance appeared in a court suit here this week, when a large store of sugar was found to be very much in the way, and yet so evanescent that it could not be moved. More than 4000 tons of it had been kept on two city piers by a warehouse company, until Justice Lydon of the Supreme Court was asked to apply the law requiring it to be taken away. As he was issuing the order, however, the president of the warehouse company interposed with the unusual answer that the owners were changing so fast he did not know at any one time whose it was. It consists of 188 lots, and the paper representing ownership of it is being passed from buyer to buyer in the daily trading on the Sugar Exchange. The difficulties were so obvious that the court allowed the company until Sept. 1 to get it all unloaded on whoever was available in the long procession of owners.

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The waste plateaus atop many of New York's tall buildings, of which the inhabitants of the metropolis have lately begun the conquest, have had a new function proposed for them by the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. Their far-seeing and motherly eye having discerned something approaching a skyscraper in the distant offing in the part of upper Manhattan which they guard, they have already begun the campaign to secure the great open space on its prospective roof for a public playground. The New York Central Railroad, whose freight tracks along the riverside are to be covered over to extend the present parkway, is planning a freight warehouse six or eight stories high, 150 feet wide, and covering the blocks from 129th to 135th Streets; and though it is still only in the realm of future probability, the women have set out far enough ahead to shape both its roof and its destiny.

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The celebration this week of the opening of a new stretch of subway on the line from Queensboro into the heart of Manhattan showed the size the city's transportation problem takes in the public thought. With the arrival of a special seven-car train bearing some 300 officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and public organizations of Queens at the new station on Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bells and whistles were sounded, and city officials, presidents of the boroughs and representatives of the public transportation bodies joined in the speeches, predicting great benefits for the city. The festivities continued into the evening, with a banquet, and motion pictures showing how the city had grown up with its transportation facilities, and the many miles of tracks over which a citizen could ride. The celebration, in fact, could hardly have been more enthusiastic if a whole new line had been inaugurated, though this particular stretch of track was only three blocks long.

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A financing program to put the School of Retailing of New York University on a permanent footing was begun at a banquet held by the school and attended by many of the leading merchants of the city this week. After winning its way in six years from an enrollment of twenty-eight students, with five courses offered, to an enrollment of 908 students, with forty courses offered, the school has established itself in the confidence of the merchants to such an extent that they are ready to undertake the raising of $500,000 as a start toward securing for it a separate building. Many of the heads of retail houses have already been contributing to its support from year to year, but it is sought to end the present indefinite arrangement by establishing a $1,000,000 foundation by 1928. With many of the school's graduates already in the offices of the companies that have financed the project thus far, or in offices where the sentiment had previously been skeptical, an effective propaganda is prepared to convince the community that in its instruction about making an organization pay, the school is in its own way practicing what it preaches.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Liquor and the Newspapers"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to compliment you on your recent editorial, "Liquor and the Newspapers." The indictment of the Manufacturers Record is a sound one, and did not strike me at all as any "inaccurate and unfair charge against the daily press of the United States."

As a student of journalism, which includes daily newspaper work, I have watched with interest the reaction of readers to the recent newspaper poll on prohibition. I believe a number of newspapers with a wide influence have been guilty of playing into the hands of the anti-prohibitionists in conducting this poll.

Your own statement that the wets are fighting the law "because it is being enforced" is in entire accord with the specious arguments advanced by the wets who are sufficiently aroused to enter their straw votes for modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. "A cricket caught in a fence can make more noise than a herd of cattle grazing on a hillside," runs an old saw that sums up the situation quite accurately.

The calm and sane presentation of the facts showing that enforcement is becoming more effective, which you advance, is the most valuable comment on the situation of today. It is a large service not only to the public that you do, but to those newspaper men who would meet the situation with independence and with some recognition of the power of the public press.

"Certainly," says a political wet, "another national referendum would result in a victory for the drys, for many liquor men would vote dry to continue their illicit earnings," a statement which is both a confession of law-breaking and an alibi that evades facing the fact that the majority of American citizens favor prohibition because it has proven a benefit to the Nation.

But of the challenge to newspaper men, which you advance, we must not let it drop! Behind the indictment of the Baltimore Observer against the newspapers, lies a long series of events that combine to rob the press of its one-time power, and change it to a mercenary syndicate. We are developing editors who feel that the day of frank, critical and responsible editorials in journalism is passing, and who become easy marks for the pseudo-policy of giving the public what it wants.

To be told that the "crime wave" exists largely in our newspapers, that law violations are made to appear twice the number that they really are by the prevalence of sensational news, would not flatter our newspaper editors, yet should serve to open their eyes. To tell them that modern methods in journalism have aided in building up "chain-store" newspapers, would be equally unpleasant, but one cannot but lament the newer changes that "ease" the editor's work, and thereby weaken his influence.

To one who watches these changes, it appears certain that the future will bring us an increasing number of newspaper editors who refuse to be duped by "press syndicates," and who will extend the influence of the too-slow supporters of law enforcement, right, educational and constructive journalism. In throwing down the challenge that you do, there appears to me a double service—that to the public, and that to newspaper editors. F. G. C.

Woodstock, N. Y.